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BREAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

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VICTORIA C. WOODHULL & TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,
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"MOTHER'S FOOL."

"Tis plain enough to see," said a farmer's wife,
These boys will make their marks in life;
They were never made to handle a hoe,
And at once to a college ought to go.
There Fred, he's little better than a fool,
But John and Henry must go to school."

"Well, really, wife," quoth Farmer Brown,
As he sat his mug of cider down,
Fred does more work in a day for me
Than both his brothers do in three.
Book larnin' will never plant one's corn,
Nor hoe potatoes, sure's you're born;
Nor mend a rod of broken fence—
For my part, give me common sense."

But his wife was bound the roast to rule,
And John and Henry were sent to school,
While Fred, of course, was left behind.
Because his mother said he had no mind.

Five years at school the students spent;
Then into business each one went.
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair, of course, in the middle;
While his brother looked rather high than ha,
And hung out a sign, "H. Brown, M. D."

Meanwhile at home their brother Fred
Had taken a notion into his head:
But he quietly trimmed his apple trees,
And weeded onions and planted trees,
While somehow, by hook or crook,
He managed to read full many a book.
Until at last his father said
He was getting "book larnin'" into his head;
But for all that," added Farmer Brown,
"He's the smartest boy there is in town."

The war broke out and Captain Fred
A hundred men to battle led,
And when the rebel flag came down,
Went marching home as General Brown.
But he went to work on the farm again,
And planted corn and sewed his grain,
He shingled the barn and mended the fence,
Till people declared he had common sense.

Now common sense was very rare,
And the State House needed a portion there;
So the "family dunce moved into town,
The people called him Governor Brown;
And his brothers who went to the city school,
Came home to live with "mother's fool."

The *Pforzheimer Reoubachler* states that a presentation pen is being made which will be handed to Count Bismarck for signing the third and new peace at Paris. This *chef d'œuvre*—for so it must be called—is now ready, and we have just had it handed us for inspection. The pen is in the form of a long, thick, goosequill, and made of massive gold. The holder is made quite smooth, so as to permit of its being readily used. The imitation of the ordinary quill pen is admirable, each individual feather being perfectly formed, and ornamented with engravings. The holder is thickly studded with brilliants, which decrease in size toward the point of the pen. On the pen are engraved a count's coronet and the monogram of Count Bismarck. The importance of the work of this pen may be judged of when it is stated that two skilled goldsmiths were hard at work upon it for more than five weeks.

The Canadian telegraphs are entitled to the credit of having discovered how fast an earthquake travels. At Mimouski, when the late earthquake was made known to the operator there, he at once asked the Quebec man how he felt. The shock having arrived just as the latter was about to answer, it caused him to change his mind, and ask the Montreal man, 200 miles further on, whether he had felt it. The latter had just time to say "No," when the office was shaken to its foundation.

SOUTHERN FRAUDS.

Carpet Baggers' Operations in North Carolina.

Assistance, Aid and Comfort to them from a New Banker and Brokers' Firm in New York.

MESSRS. SOUTTER & CO.

As well as much Discomfort and Loss from the same Sources.

The history of fraud and corruption in Legislative bodies in this country has probably no parallel to that perpetrated in North Carolina. Its "General Assembly," elected for 1868-9, sat for sixteen months out of the twenty-four months for which it was elected, and during the entire session little else than schemes of State plunder were discussed or entered upon.

The bulk of its frauds was covered up in a bill for the issue of "special tax bonds," to the amount of about \$17,000,000. These bonds were ostensibly for aiding the railroad improvements of the State. Some of these roads are not worth finishing or keeping in order, owing to bad location and defective construction. Others are of utility, and in honest hands would give prosperity to the people.

The entire railroad system of the State is embraced by the following Companies:

The North Carolina Railroad Company.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Chatham Railroad Company.

Northwestern Railroad Company.

The Western Railroad Company.

Of these Companies the "Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford" received \$4,000,000 of the "special tax bonds."

The "Western North Carolina" received \$7,000,000. "The Western" Company, \$1,500,000—the remainder being divided out to the Chatham Railroad and the Northwestern Railroad, and other Companies.

These bonds were delivered over to the officers of the Company mostly in mass—no security for their application to construction of the roads, or safeguards of any kind, being interposed to secure the State from loss—and strange as it may appear, this was permitted, if not absolutely sanctioned, by the law authorizing the issue.

How was such a law obtained? It is credibly asserted in North Carolina that it was by the collusion of Governor Holden with one so-called "General" Littlefield, the then State printer, one George W. Swepson, an almshouse manager, and Messrs. Porter and Fitzhugh, of the firm of Soutter & Co., new bankers of the city of New York.

The first plan of operation by those who united in this swindle, was the taking of a room in the capitol at Raleigh, by Littlefield and Swepson, which was opened and arranged on the plan of a tavern "bar," excepting that all was *free* to members of the assembly. A plentiful supply of costly wines, brandy, whisky, rum, etc., was supplied. Porter, of Soutter & Co., it is asserted, supplied the funds. And in this manner, according to Swepson's boast, \$240,000 was paid out either in "liquor" or on cash bribes to secure the passage of the law. It now appears, that Littlefield still owes about \$14,000 of his part of purchase of the wines and liquors for the "bar."

The law through, no delay ensued beyond the necessary

time to create the bonds; they were delivered to the respective companies. Littlefield first absconded with seven millions of the bonds to Florida, where with a portion of them he purchased a broken down railroad of that State, became President of its company, and thus clothed with something more of nominal respectability than he had hitherto possessed, made his appearance in New York, together with Swepson, and Andrew Jackson Jones, another of the co-operative railroad presidents in the swindle.

Entering thus upon a broader field of finance, their friend and coadjutor, Porter, became their guide. It appears he advised that they should place the bonds in the hands of Soutter & Co., his firm, and that they would advance money on them as wanted, and so rig the market as to cause an appreciation in price. They were then ranging at about 60 cents on the dollar; but Porter either did not fairly estimate the capacity of his house to *advance*, or that of his friends to *draw*. Soutter & Co. became pressed, and Littlefield, Swepson, Jones & Co. more pressing. They were all fond of the good things of life, and did not stint themselves in wine or other enjoyments of an expensive nature which flesh is given to. Jones had his "specialty" in gambling, and it is said lost, at single sittings, sums of \$30,000.

Soutter & Co. could not stand the drain, and began secretly to sell, thus depreciating the bonds, until they reached down to about 40, at or possibly before which the other parties began to think the old bond of honor among thieves was no longer sacred to the fraternity, and in the hope of extricating the remainder of the hypothecation, sought aid by inducing their Wall Street friends to buy while they secretly sold. Very soon these bonds sunk to less than a fourth of their par rate, and entirely out of reach of the first swindlers.

Of the entire \$17,000,000, less than five per cent. of the amount has reached North Carolina, and not one hundred thousand dollars has been expended on the Western North Carolina Road, for which the seven millions were issued.

A more barefaced act of thieving villainy has never been perpetrated, and all the parties engaged in it should be fully punished. They are still at large, although under some plea Swepson was arrested at Taylor's Hotel, and placed under bonds to the amount of \$25,000, being sustained and made good by a deposit of a like sum of money in a Jersey City Bank.

Littlefield went to Europe, but it is supposed he will have to return or keep in hiding there. Swepson uses the old refuge of Drew & Fisk, Taylor's Hotel; but even this, it is asserted, cannot hold him in safety for a much longer period.

It will be remembered that James T. Soutter was formerly President of the Bank of the Republic; but being a "Southern sympathizer," he fled to Europe during the rebellion, and there engaged in aiding the Confederate cause, his love for the South being so great that he tries his hand at a new form of Southern expansion.

It is evident the State of North Carolina will adopt one of two courses, either the entire repudiation of this fraudulent issue, or the arrest and punishment of each party engaged in the frauds, and thereby possibly recovering such portion of the stolen securities as will enable it to escape the disgrace of repudiation.

This latter would seem to be the honest and true one, and New York should lend the most efficient aid thereto. It is full time she did something to drive from her business places either those who come from abroad or those who live here to practice such swindles and villainies as this North Carolina transaction holds up to the world for its scorn and condemnation.

ONLY A WORD

A friend's word, a sharp report.
A parrot's cry, a sharp report.
The sun that burns a brown of skin,
Has lost its heat, and the earth is dead.
Has lost a heart, and the world is dead.
When a man is dead, all misery goes.
Pain and trouble never come to him.

A friend's word, a sharp report.
A moment's birth of a storm.
Two men are wrecked on a stormy shore,
With the loss of reason, courage and roar.
To make a great effort to live,
Is to make a great effort to die.
To make a great effort to live,
Is to make a great effort to die.

A friend's word, a sharp report.
A fall from a high rock—
The sun is set, the moon is born.
And there is a dead, never more.
The sun is set, the moon is born.
Never to rise again, life long lie,
To hide the scars of that agony.

A friend's word, a sharp report.
An arrow shot from speed.
It has cut through the mystic tie
That's been drawn by the harmony,
Sweat like blood, and died ad.
A poison'd arrow has struck me,
Has done a mischief now to him.

A friend's word, a sharp report.
A fall for the love of life.
So little a cost, his rent spirit,
Tearing the soul apart from heart
As a wild beast from his lair.
Never to rise again,
Die, die and die in secret pain.

A friend's word, a sharp report.
All is not to be said to me.
The people speak, the careless tongue,
Have brought me more evil, and done more wrong.
Have brought to the world more woe
Than all the snakes are to age.
Records on history's blood stained page.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY—"PROTOPLASM"

BY JAMES SEARLE

Man is literally, as the ancient philosophers decided him to be a Microcosmos, or little Universe, in whom are all things, and out of whom are the corresponding symbols of his being.

So that he is a universal cousin to the starry terrace creatures and portraiture, having representatives of all the highest thought, as well as his foulest and most terrible passions; and what dread under-abyss of things abominable and unspeakable lies below them, in forms, essences and forms of natural objects.

And because man is the concrete assemblage, so to speak of every one of these objects, and has an instinct of advancement, happiness and blessedness within him, waster and more unsatisfying than any real thing or condition of his actual life can yield to him, he seeks, and has sought, from the first attack of the "blues"—through an irritation of the spleen or stomach—that made war against his interior harmonies, to find out some substitute for the lost melodies—some fayous of the ground-demons, some poppy or hemp compound; some dream drug, or infusion of the inspiring leaves of the coca tree; or some dark, underground root of the betel tree.

And he has sought for them through his instincts of their actual presence and the indications of his reason. They, like all the spiritual realities, are given in his consciousness. He knew that they must exist, because he wanted them, and hungered and thirsted after them; and in seeking he found them. Moreover, in the morning of his existence he possessed powers, forces, insights and instincts of whose wondrous susceptibility and keen edge we can now form very little of any idea. He was aided in his investigations of the secrets of plants, flowers, seeds and minerals, as much by what Emerson calls "over soul," as by induction, from innumerable experiments. This extreme apprehension of the faculties and qualities of things underwent great changes and modifications as he advanced in civility, and his necessity became less pressing through his acquired knowledge of facts and the secrets and realities of nature.

We may get some idea, however faint, of the almost supernatural powers in question, by noting the still, quick and vivid sense of the savage in his nervous telegraphy. He can hear what a civilized man cannot hear, and see what he cannot see, and distinguish signs and expound their significance, when other eyes that are as true as his in killing game cannot perceive them at all. But even his faculty in these respects is decaying, through his partial lack in the need of them since his association with and contamination by the white races. But the animals exceed his instincts and other indefensible powers by those which are now exclusively their own. A dog will trace his master's footprints and hunt him down until he joyfully finds him. And he must do this through the all-penetrating, infinitesimal cedar which permeates from the man's foot through the thick sole of his boots. That, in itself, is a great wonder and mystery, and suggests other and unknown forces in the human organism—forces which, as we intimated above, were once all-powerful in the perfection of their development, and led man to important discoveries and knowledge. As things divine and things infernal have their representatives in nature, so they have in man; and it is an unquestionable truth that as man lost his divine ideas and sciences, and ceased to live a divine life, he became troubled, through the deliria of the holy organ, with the things of magic and semblances of the divine; and sought by the use

of the dream-drugs, and their ugly influences simulating the holy, to restore himself to the heavenly condition of his original creation.

It is very remarkable that while the comparatively mild and beneficial tobacco plant, although indigenous to this continent, has found its way, in productive harvests, all over the world, and is the one sole, wiry narcotic and stimulant—the darker and drearer drugs, in which reside such awful mysteries and occult powers, such enchantments, marvels and revelations of heavenly and infernal scenery and characters; as well as pictures of present and primeval life in the East, with its appalling contrasts of fire-glowes and unspeakable glores—remain for the most part, in their use and regnancy, within the regions of the colored belts of the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer.

Stranger still, that where their use obtains in the regions of the Temperate Zone, the psychological manifestations in picture are all colored with Eastern scenery, and stained with the blood and sunlight of Eastern life. The eater of opium will walk through awful solitudes of sand, surrounded by rocks, boulders and bare, whose forms change with every pulsation of the torrid atmosphere, from a vast portraiture of unearthly ugliness and terror, dumb and dreadful aspect, with eyes surcharged with the implacable malignity of eternal and immortal hate, to mighty pyramids, within whose walls are black and gloomy chambers, where sit enthroned the colossal and living statues of the ancient and immemorial gods of India and China, who hold in the hollows of their hands the sacred and mystic waters of the Ganges and the Euphrates. Or he will pass from these into broken sections of ruined worlds, and behold all around him gray and glistening rocks, uprising from fathomless depths of blackness, the mouths of which gape everywhere under his feet, and fill him with a dread that is all but annihilating—rocks upbuilt by evil demons of gigantic stature, whose shadows are felt on the consciousness like a heavy presence, and whose works are of a strange, solemn, and old architecture, now ascending into spires upon whose topmost points glitter, like dabs of eternal fire, the pure white light which has just descended from worlds beyond Orion, beyond Sirius and the Central Sun, while other parts of the tremendous masonry are swollen into gigantic arches, through which, as through the windows of some pagan heaven, are beheld the colored pageants of the dead now clothed with immortal life, but all sorrowful, silent and moving to and fro like persons absorbed in dreadful dreams. Dwarfs are there, and gnomes, and magicians, and grand old priests in white, with gold chaplets on their white heads, mounted on fiery steeds, whose leeks are clothed with thunder. Lower down the immense gray walls are long ranges of narrow arches, between which, at intervals of twelve, are the carved heads of gods and goddesses, where, while the gazer's eyes are fixed upon them, loom out into vast, individual sculptures, in perfect human forms, but with terrible and threatening arms and hands, and eyes and feet.

These, we are assured by an opium eater in the temperate zone, are pictures, so far as our poor faculty of expression could utter them, what he himself beheld in one of his moonlight visions, lying under the branches of an ancient tree with a pretty streamlet flowing at his feet. We have no doubt of its truth, and if we had space to set down some others of a less gloomy but equally terrible and sublime portraiture, the reader, unless tired already, would have something more wonderful still to wonder at. It is the character of this drug to be unfriendly—not unsympathetic—for the opium man is of acute sensibility, and all his nerves attuned to the highest pitch, so that he is in direct communion with the simulated harmonies of the universe which correspond in the inverted order of the real harmonies. We once knew an opium eater who declared that, in his ecstatic moods, while lying in his garden according to his wont at the dread noon-day hour, when in calm sunny days there is a silence so intense that it beats, he says, with the pulses of universal life, that he has heard more than a dozen times, with an awful distinctness, the deafening roar of their mighty melody, which is always abroad and vocal, like the thunders of ten thousand cataracts; but happily for the normal man, he is so constituted in his organism that he cannot hear it, since the entire performance goes on below the human conscience. Startling as this statement is, we never doubted it for a moment, because of the high source, both intellectually and conscientiously, from which it came. Stranger still, however, is the fact that science has just now confirmed the truth of his published averment respecting the melodious uproar of nature's innumerable myriads of voices. Professor Huxley, in his recent discourse on the great modern discovery of the sources of physical life, announces to us that the universal orchestra is forever and ever sounding to the fullest sweep of its immeasurable diapason, but that it is nearly altogether inaudible to men. Strange, too, that poets have long be-

* Litor, and more thorough acquaintance with the vast empires of China Japan and India—those mighty fossils of civilization—which were before history was, and seem to belong rather to the age of antediluvian mystery than to the forms of modern life—whose people are so inconceivably ancient that their remote ancestors sat on the threshold of the steps before the gates of Time, in the very morning of human life, ere the giants were, and the "sons of God" saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and came in unto them, and they bore them sons and daughters." In these later times it has been discovered that smoking tobacco, chewing the same, and snuffing, have been practiced in the empire spoken of from immemorial days, and in China even females smoke, and girls at nine years of age are not considered fully equipped as ladies of the ton unless they wear, as an appendage to their dress a small pocket made of silk, in which they carry the ever-ready pipe and the evanescent tobacco.

fore caught aerial echoes of it, in dimly-lying brackish canopies, like delicious air, blown in atoms from heaven athwart the blue gardens of the infinite, blossoming with stars. They, too, have been in such strong intense sympathy and communion with nature, through the blessed gift of inspiration that they discovered and revealed the awful secrets of the silence of the noon-day hour. In the example of the opium eater, his experience was produced by the magic of the drug, acting upon his physical organism, and refining the telegraphy of the nerves to such an extent that all the physical padding was evaporated, which, in the healthy and natural condition, muffles the millions upon millions of creation's voices, and brings the soul, no longer hampered by these impediments of mortality, from the regions of the audible to those of the inaudible, when every fl wet and weed, every spike of every plant and every tree in his place, a ceding to the highest and descending to the lowest, contributed its own peculiar music to the awful, unspeakable, universal melody.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Root of the Matter, or the Bible in the Role of the Old Mythologies

BY C. R. P.

No. III.—Continued.

The God of Israel was "a consuming fire," and, as from the way of the East, as per Ezekiel, may be found in the old mythology of India as the God of Fire. The Sun-god was the hero of the ten-thousand shafts who followed him and fought with him against all the kingdoms of darkness. He is the man of war, Almighty is his name; the King of glory and the Lord of hosts to open the zodiacal gates—the Lord, strong and mighty in battle. Says Muller, "We cannot realize that sentiment with which the eye of antiquity dwelt on these sights of nature. To us all is law, order, necessity. We calculate the refractory power of the atmosphere—we measure the possible length of dawn in every climate, and the rising of the sun is to us no greater surprise than the birth of a child. But if we could believe again that there was in the sun a being like our own, that in the dawn there was a soul open to human sympathy—if we could bring ourselves to look for a moment upon these powers as personal, free and adorable, how different would be our feelings at the blush of day! That Titanic assurance with which we say, the sun must rise, was unknown to the early worshipers of nature, or if they also began to feel the regularity with which the sun and other stars perform their daily labor, they still thought of free beings kept in temporary servitude, chains for a time, and bound to obey a higher will, but sure to rise like Herakles to a higher glory at the end of their labors. It seems to us childish when we read in the Veda such expressions as, "Will the Sun rise?" "Will our old friend, the Dawn, come back again?" "Will the powers of darkness be conquered by the God of light?" And when the sun rose they wondered how, but just born, he was so mighty, and strangled, as it were, in his cradle, the serpents of the night. They asked how he could walk along the sky, why there was no dust on his road, why he did not fall backward? But at last they greeted him like the poet of our own time—"Hail, orient conqueror of gloomy night!" and the human eye felt that it could not bear the brilliant majesty of him whom they call "The Life, the Breath, the brilliant Lord and Father."

It was the same sun of heaven who preached to the spirits in prison and warred against the powers of darkness in the name of Michael, or the "Strength of God," who put to flight the dragon and his serpents of the night, so that they could not hold their place in Heaven, but went down with a third of Heaven's stars to the side of the pit, to be reserved with the blackness of darkness forever. Thus did Satan like lightning fall from Heaven, overcome by "the orient conqueror of gloomy night"—the same conquering hero in Samsonian strength of hair, or sunbeams of two-edged swords.

"Do these heroes resemble each other in person and character, as well as in the general course of their lives?" Yes. Their faces all shine forth as the morning or as the sun, with golden locks, or in hair white as wool, as the "young child," or the "ancient of days;" and there is always a woman in the case. Samson plays fast and loose with a damsel or two, "Herakles goes away from Iole—Paris forsakes Oenone—Theseus leaves Ariadne, and Sigurd deserts Bynhild." Gabriel overshadows Mary, and the woman clothed with the sun is in pain to be delivered.

The Christian theology has come to us from the same old cloudy canopy, or the Lord in the clouds of Heaven, hiding himself in the thick darkness, as where the Shaitan abode in a cloud, or otherwise putting in an appearance. The ancient naturalism has been concealed or perverted by the various priesthoods through the ages, even deeming "pious frauds" upon the people justifiable service to God, and perpetuating ignorance as the mother of devotion.

The physiological counterpart of the old sky-dramas, or the kingdom on earth as it is in heaven, is the more accurately set forth by the learned Freemasons, the wise master-builders from the old system of nature; but the Church may not welcome a too close survey of the ancient Holy Land. Even Dr. Hedge of the New Church, deprecates the "penetrating into dark corners and disemboweling sacred myste-

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ries." The mysteries of the Holy Land had many of their landmarks in abdromoscopia or *sacra viae regios* round about, where also the poet's *Hiram*, or *Troy*, was in mystic relation to the solar work on the sky, and the solar plexus shone with a dim, religio is light. *Iacob a son lucendo*, to the non-initiated.

Of the various Trees of Life, Mickey's "Symbolism of Sacred Plants" will indicate the way to the Tree of Life in Eden as well as to the grove which Abraham planted in Beersheba, or *wall of seven*, and called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God. Some curious shrubbery there was among the ancient groves, where, by the use of ephesalve, men could be seen as trees walking. The woman of Samaria found the original Jacob's well rather deep to draw from, for it had watered many a tree of life. Aaron's rod, which budded, blossomed and bore almonds, was rooted and grounded in the same Holy Land; and the Bible, by its play upon words, presents us a coat of many colors whereby to clothe the original Joseph.

Rebold, in his "History of Freemasonry," sometimes in contradiction to himself, would seem to differ somewhat from others who have placed the origin of Freemasonry in the mysteries of the East; nevertheless, he shows them to be in intimate relation, and so identically one in physical and moral architecture that it does not matter which branch is nearest to the old root of the matter. Indeed, according to his own showing, so apt is the tonguing and grooving of the physical and religious or spiritual architecture of Freemasonry and the mysteries that each reflects the other in all the fullness of the Godhead, and that the Pagan Freemasons readily traternized with the early Christian brethren, and became converted when they saw how aptly Christianity, as a regular brick, rested upon the common basis of all the religions, yet having, it may be, something higher and better in the moral and spiritual superstructure. Rebold admits the ancient spiritualism or occult science which was adjunctive to all the mysteries or initiations whereby the sects, the sybils, or the prophets spoke oracular or by the mouth of God, whether in the congregation of the Lord or in the Gentile mysteries. The law was given by the disposition of angels—Jehovah spoke by Balaam and Samuel by the witch of Endor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

BY WILLIAM WEST.

ARTICLE V.—Continued.

Secondly. Anti-Political Socialism to-day assumes proportions of considerable magnitude. Numbers of persons throughout Christendom are professedly engaged in an attempt to compromise the radical difficulties arising out of the subsisting relations of capital and labor, arranged each against the other, as they undoubtedly are. This effort must prove unavailing. The simplest rules of arithmetic—of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division—condemn it. The intellect refuses it countenance. The heart cannot accept it. At best, it is but the extension of the principle of individual copartnership to, at the most, perhaps, but one-fiftieth part of the populations. In view, therefore, of the extreme littleness of the field of operations, the advice so freely given to laborers, that they shall save their money for such investments, while the causes of their poverty and misery remain untouched, savors of hypocrisy or phariseism.

Look at the case presented with the eyes of business men. If the evil be social, the cause is political. Duly authorized by law, the traffic in land, labor and money, in the shape of rent, profit and interest, injures almost wholly to the benefit of the capitalist. Nothing need be now said of its invasion of the school, the press, the church, the platform and the sanctity of the sexual relation. The inquiry for the present is limited to the production and distribution of wealth. The revenue of the capitalist is equivalent to seven-tenths of the entire products of labor. The remaining three-tenths is the share of the laborers, of which not more than one-tenth part (by great self-denial) is or can be saved. And yet it is gravely proposed to these laborers that they shall, with this capital, enter into competition with their present or former employers! Can anything be more absurd? When a pint measure can be made to hold the contents of a quart measure, and an ounce to weigh a pound, such competition may be expected to win. It is said that it would only be necessary for the laboring population to patronize each other and success would be insured. This is—well, it is very simple, to say the least. Labor has not the money to spend requisite for that purpose. If it had, one-half of the labor of the peoples is not employed productively, but in distribution or transportation, and too often their very lives depend upon the purchasing of their employers. Besides, have they not an admitted right to purchase where merchandise is sold the cheapest? Would they not do so? and would not the large capitalists undersell the small ones, i. e., their co-operative labor competitors? Other obstacles, too, which are unconquerable, beset the co-operative labor scheme. The laborers are ignorant of business, very suspicious and jealous; and in the midst of internal quarrels nothing would be easier than for dissatisfied agents to "get away" with the business or its proceeds, or absorb the business and conduct it on their own account. This has usually been the end of such associations, even when they have not failed because the profits have been used up in the payment of rent, interest and the salaries of

officers. Co-operation, in itself, is doubtless destined to succeed, but only when inaugurated and protected by law, it pervades or possesses the state, which, transformed, becomes an employer, and labor is equitably apportioned, according to the demand, and its rewards are equitably distributed.

T/4 day.—Conservatism, either of the Optimist or Infidel school, has no place in the world's work. Supernaturalism, originating in instinct or intuition, explains nothing and accounts for nothing. In the presence of phenomena men do not understand them, assign its origin to the power of the Almighty (whatever that may mean). As soon as they have ascertained its real causes they no longer have any occasion to invoke the superintendence of the Omnipotent. In the presence of difficulties, apparently insurmountable, men say, "God help us." When they have found a way to deliver themselves (as they must do if they escape), that prayer is forgotten or laid aside. And if reference and appeals to the Supernatural are thus found to be utterly futile, except so far as they hinder the acquisition of real knowledge, and prevent the exhibition of those efforts necessary to man's deliverance from present peril, surely Infidelity, which is the mere negation of belief, is powerless, either for good or evil. Partial evil is not universal good. Universal good does not exist because partial evil does. Whatever is, is—just what it is. Good and evil, right and wrong do exist, as the results of the actions of sentient beings, and even if evil should disappear good might survive. There surely can be no permanent need of continuing those huge contrasts in human conditions, fraught with almost unutterable suffering, merely for their own sake. And there is no fatality, divine or devilish, wise or otherwise, that shapes the destinies of mortals. Man, the creature, is also the creator of circumstances. Himself an effect, he, in turn, becomes a cause, and again the effect of the very cause he has originated. The world's work is secular. Evils that are visible, tangible, material, can only be overcome by visible, tangible, material instrumentalities. Of those evils, superstition, which is belief without evidence, is the most direful; and, of all superstitions, that is most baseless which pre-supposes that man's condition here below cannot be improved by anything he can do in conformity with universal law, as he may be able to discover it. Of the means of eradicating evil, there are none more potent than the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge concerning the relations of cause and effect in the material world (leaving the spiritual to take care of itself). Science is the true regenerator. Before its revelations all falsehood vanishes. Let an altar be erected to the truth (the object of scientific research), "come from what source it may, and lead where it may;" and let men, since they must needs worship something, place their offerings there. Herein, if anywhere, is true religion, and the most thoroughly scientific is accordingly the most profoundly religious mind.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM.

BY J. WEST NEVINS.

No. II.—Continued.

Chapter I. of the text of this volume opens with a quotation from Moleschott, of which the concluding words are: "Nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur and phosphorus possess their inherent qualities from all eternity."

And so does Thought, which is the power of perceiving those inherent qualities. Is it possible to conceive of a time when a thought force did not exist in the Universe? Put Thought instead of Force, and you have Thought and Matter as the two original elements.

On page 2 he quotes Liebig: "No force can arise from nothing."

But nothing is a word expressing a negative quality. The chaos of old mythology is synonymous with nothing, as zero is the symbol of blank space to our senses. To the simple apprehension to which is addressed the phrase, "God created out of nothing," blank space is nothing, though, in reality, it contains the elements of all things. See London *Punch*'s Heathen Mythology.

It is, perhaps, merely chopping logic, or playing upon words, to pursue this author further; but words are the outward symbols of the inward thought—it's echo and manifestation—disclosing its laws and their analogy with the laws of Being, as expressed in matter. "A nothing," he says, "is not merely a logical, but also an empirical nonentity." This whole question is but a verbal misunderstanding, arising from want of agreement upon the absolute definition of the word nothing. God is an empirical nonentity to the materialist, being out of the range of his mental vision; but to the spiritualist he is the Eternal Principle of Causation. *Ex nihilo, nihil fit*, the first fight on record, to make use of a murderous but significant pun, the same fight which is to be kept up for ever, of invention against Mother Necessity. Nothing exists as a word with a thought behind it, and the word itself has been created out of the nothing it represents.

"This nothing, says the God, but says the friend. Dryden.

The question of a conscious creative power in Nature is scientifically of no importance, though Faith will never abandon its belief therein, and this is the insoluble mystery of existence. But, certainly the existence of Ideal Thought is as thoroughly proven as that of Force. What Michael Angelo Buonarrotti called "Ideal Form, the universal mould," existed in the Greek mind, and was perpetuated in marble in

the most perfect shapes of proportion. What Plato calls the Transcendental Architectonic of the Divine Idea; the Zeus of Greek Mythology; what Masonry calls the Great Architect of the Universe; the Alpha and Omega of the Bible; the "I am that I am," that made by natural means, now known to modern spiritists, a spiritual communication to Moses on Mount Sinai; the Eternal Logos of St. John; the Manitou of the North American Indian; the Great Spirit; the Spiritual Head of that Creation which God completed by making man in his own image, must have always existed in that Thought. Fluid, which the modern spirituo-materialist has positive reasons for believing pervades all space, and is really the elemental force of nature, working unconsciously, as the involuntary powers of man's body, but susceptible to the control of the Holy Ghost, and the spiritual world, under the law of necessity, to which, as Greek mythology says, the gods themselves must submit.

Chapter II. treats of the "Immortality of Matter," which no advanced thinker of the present day denies. The only real question between us and this author is as to the Immortality of Mind.

On page 10 he quotes this passage from Voght, in regard to the combustion of wood: "The carbon which was in the wood is imperishable—it is eternal, and as indestructible as the hydrogen and oxygen with which it was combined in the wood. This combination, and the form in which it appeared, is destructive; the matter never."

I will here state an hypothesis, suggested by these elementary principles of carbon and oxygen, and the analogy of life to combustion. Notwithstanding Dr. Buchner's objection to it, an hypothesis is a necessary first step in all true scientific induction, for facts are but *res gestae*, and dead without live deductions therefrom, as matter is only living by the eternal life infused into it from the source of all life.

The Ether, or *Spiritus*, the Lite Fluid, is generated in the human body by the polar relations of carbon and oxygen—the first derived from digestion, the last from inspiration (breathing), that is to say, man is a Double Vital Fluid Battery, of which the Central Parenchyma is the Brain. This vital fluid, transmitted by the nerves and emitted by the pores as insensible perspiration, surrounds the body as an atmosphere surrounds a planet, and keeps up mechanical connection with the body as long as the mechanism can sustain the force. The severance of this connection is Death of the Body, but the monad, or Distinctive Will, re-collects around its magnetic centre these atoms of Vital Fluid by a process analogous to that of gestation, and the Spiritual Body, so luminously described by St. Paul, is formed. Consciousness is then restored to it in its new birth, and the last Adam "lives, and moves, and has his being," "a quickening spirit"—

Springeth all bright, a glowing god,
Thought in ether, born of a cloud.

"Howbeit" (we may here, for the solace of Dr. Buchner, quote St. Paul, I. Cor., xv., 26) "that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural, and afterwards that which is spiritual."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TEARS.

Life is like a tear
Born in the sad depths of a woman's eyes—
That brims up slowly through them, and then lies
And rocks as in a cradle, warmly hid
In the rich brown shadow of her glossy lid;
And then peeps out beneath it warily,
Quivering in tremulous uncertainty,
And rainbowed like the bubble in the sun
Upon the twinkling verge—until with one
Wild leap and gush of ripe intensity,
It darts away.

CONFUCIUS AND THE GIRLS.—Confucius, who is as highly esteemed by over four hundred millions of Chinese as Jesus among Christians, was born 546 years before Christ, and died 437 B. C., at the age of 73. The empire was divided into provinces, called kingdoms. Confucius found that interest, avarice, ambition, dissipation, false policy, pleasure and luxury prevailed in all these little courts. He undertook to banish all these vices, and, accordingly began to preach and to practice the virtues of modesty, disinterestedness, equality, temperance, and contempt of riches and pleasure. He rose to distinction, and though offices were urged upon him, he refused to accept them, in order that he might not be diverted from his great work. At length, having made so good an impression upon the court of the kingdom of Loo, in which he resided, he accepted an office in the administration. He was so thorough in reforming the king and his court, as well as the people at large, that the jealousy and alarm of neighboring kings were greatly excited. "Among these," says the Chinese historian, "the king of Tsui was most alarmed. He held several councils with his principal ministers, and after frequent deliberations it was concluded that, under pretence of an embassy, they should make a present to the king of Loo and to the grandees of his court of a great number of young girls of extraordinary beauty, who had been instructed from their infancy in singing and dancing, and were possessed of all the charms that were likely to please and captivate the heart."

The stratagem succeeded. The king, his court and the grandees gave themselves up to the entertainment of the girls, and devoted themselves more to the invention of new diversions for them than to the administration of the State. Confucius remonstrated, and tried to bring them back to sobriety, simplicity and virtue, but in vain. He threw up his office in disgust and left his native country for other people, more fit to relish and practice his maxims.

The influence of the girls is considerable to this day, even in our own country. The greatest of philosophers was so completely beaten by them that he was compelled to consider all as lost for the kingdom of Loo.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—The New York Stock Exchange has bought the building they now occupy at \$575,000 from the Building Association. The building cost \$25,000 during the rebellion.

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY.

Women are Citizens of the United States and of the State in which They Reside.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

1. "THAT ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE IN WHICH THEY RESIDE."

2. "THAT CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS IN THE SEVERAL STATES."

3. "THAT NO STATE WITHOUT ITS CONSENT SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF ITS EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE." And

4. That as the women citizens of Wyoming do possess the QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR ELECTORS OF THE MOST NUMEROUS BRANCH OF THE STATE'S LEGISLATURE, through which they obtain suffrage in the Senate, it follows that the citizens of each State, though entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, are debarred from exercising these privileges and enjoying these immunities, and, therefore, that the United States does not guarantee to every State a common form of Republican Government.

Such are a few of the consistencies which mark the administration of so-called Government, but which would be much better defined were it called tyranny instead.

In our last number the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was added to the previous array of evidence that women are citizens of the United States. If we mistake not, the Fifteenth Amendment has additional saving power. It is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE."

We should be glad to have some of the exalted political authorities of the country inform us wherein the condition of servitude the negro was the subject of differs from the servitude of which woman is the subject, except in the degree it is maintained? What constituted slavery for the negro? He was obliged to render involuntary service to a master, for which he generally received no compensation other than the common necessities to support life. He had no right guaranteed him to acquire, hold or convey property. He was subject to the arbitrary will of his master, who became such to him by birth or purchase, and he was not a recognized citizen.

Theoretically most of the conditions which constituted the negro slave do not apply to unmarried women; so long as they remain single they are in a partial sense free, and do have the rights to compensation for services rendered, to acquire, hold and convey property and are not subject to the arbitrary control of any. The moment the woman becomes the wife the conditions are changed wonderfully. The wife is not entitled to compensation for services rendered except to the extent of the common necessities of her station in life. The condition of many negroes in this respect was to be preferred to that of many wives, who are compelled to labor day, week, month and year, to have their compensation taken possession of and controlled by their husbands, who have the right to use or spend it in whatever way they may decide, and no redress except to separate from their masters, and by so doing be enabled to obtain partial control of themselves; though this must be without the protection of law.

In some of the States the wife is held to be property by the law; if we mistake not, the old English law which makes a wife the subject of attachment and sale, is still in force in this State. It is in but a very few of the States that a married woman has the right to acquire, hold and convey property in her own right, and in these few it has been lately granted; and in all she is subject to the arbitrary will of her master, who is named husband, who can, if he desires, compel her to endure all manner of indignity and to conform to all his numerous requirements, whether such conformity is her choice or her necessity.

Though a declared citizen of the United States and of the State in which she resides, woman is in various ways denied the freedom, privileges and immunities which are guaranteed to other citizens. The class of privileges and immunities and the kind of freedom specially referred to here, may be well illustrated by the practice of public hotels, which are bound to extend their hospitality to all citizens who comply with the requirements of law and order. Any man can apply at any hotel in the United States, at any hour of the day or night, and without question he is admitted to the hospitalities of it. But let a strange woman apply at our so-called first-class hotels and without she carries a certificate of character with her, which will be closely inspected, or she is introduced by a respectable (?) gentleman acquaintance—personal or by common report—of the hotel, she is liable to the indignities of being denied admission. Thus, while every man, though known to be what is considered disreputable in wo-

man, is admitted to, and protected in, the hospitality for which hotels receive the protection of the law, woman, unless traveling with endorsements, is obliged to submit to the indignity of being classed among the abandoned. Many cases of this kind have come to our knowledge lately, and we shall, when opportunity permits, give the circumstances in detail, with names both of the women thus treated and of the hotels who extended it to them.

It is well known that this is the practice of nearly all hotels, and we are determined to know whether the same law that protects hotel keepers in their pursuit will not compel them to extend their accommodations to all applicants, female as well as male, and protect them so long as they comply with the common rules of hotels, and conduct themselves with decency and propriety. We are determined to know whether they have the right to discriminate as to the character of their guests, and whether the female citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside, are to be considered guilty until so proven. Even the person under arrest charged with a heinous crime, is considered innocent until proven guilty by a jury of his peers, by whom he is entitled to be tried and convicted before any one has the right to declare him guilty of the crime charged against him.

There are many other conditions in which women are made exceptions to the common laws of the land, the discrimination always being against her and favorable to man; these extend all the way up from the smallest uses and customs of the times to the denial of right to a voice in the laws of the land to which she, equally with man, is amenable. All of them are so many conditions of servitude, when considered in the strictly analytic sense and according to the letter of the law; they are conditions of inferiority—of compelled servility—and hence it is that on account of woman having been the subject of these conditions, the United States nor any State has the right to deny or abridge her right to vote.

Congress should have made a restricting clause in the Fifteenth Amendment if it was not intended to include women. Why did they not make it to read, The right of male citizens, etc., etc.? If this was only intended to cover the negro, what is the position of the female of the colored race under it. Hers was, according to common interpretation, a "condition of servitude," and she was of the previously proscribed race and in color black. Besides, she is a person who was born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and consequently is a citizen of the United States and of the State in which she resides.

Thus being a citizen of the United States, neither the United States nor any State shall deny or abridge her right to vote. This denial of right should have been made expressly against women if Congress did not intend to enfranchise the females who had been slaves.

Thus every step taken in analyzing the Constitution of the United States makes it clearer and better defined that women are not only citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside, but that they are enfranchised and equal with men; or, in other words, that our mothers, sisters and daughters stand as a footing of perfect equality before the political law of the land with our fathers, brothers and sons

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

The eyes of the world are still fixed upon Europe, but not so pointedly upon France as during the past four months. The Russian Bear has begun to growl on account of the narrowness of the limits fixed for him by the other animals and birds, parties to the Convention of 1856, to which he was then forced to submit. The Bear has been patiently awaiting ever since for a proper time in which to step over those limits and again defy the British Lion and the French Eagle. He no doubt thinks that the teeth of the former, which were dangerous to him so short a time ago, have either been drawn, or are deprived of the power to inflict serious harm, although he may roar as furiously, gnash his teeth as fiercely, and lash his tail as defiantly against his side as he has been accustomed to these many years. All know that not only have the wings of the latter been clipped so as to prevent the accustomed proud soaring, but that her plumage has been seriously despoiled by the stately Teuton hunters; and thus he says: "What have I to fear that can prevent my following the flow of my vast rivers into and through the Black Sea, and from thence through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean; and having proceeded thus far, may I not, perchance, stay my way and test the sunny lands which border upon it from which I have been so studiously debarred?"

France would never divide Europe with Russia, because it would give to the latter the control of Asia, without adequate western possibilities for France. France, deprived of the power to interfere and her voice transferred to the successor of Otho the Great, may now be obliged to look on and see her conqueror make the terms with Russia she had always denied. Germany wants the broad Atlantic for her western boundary, and for it she will give

Russia all she wants or can get, of English possessions in, and French hopes of, Asia and the Indies. With no outlet except the Baltic Sea Russia would forever remain a giant; with the free use of the Mediterranean, no power can limit her possibilities upon the Eastern Continent.

Whether war in France continues and culminates in the maintenance and insurance of the Republic, whether she is still further humiliated and made to return to "the legitimate" succession, or compelled to accept the restoration of the Bonapartes, neither can prevent Russia from asserting and maintaining the freedom of the Mediterranean and thereby becoming the great central power of the Eastern Continent, representing the ancient position of the Persian, Grecian and Egyptian Empires. Destiny, also is actively at work in the South and West of Europe, as though endeavoring to resurrect the ancient Roman Empire. Italy has again become a unit, with Victor Emmanuel on the throne and Rome again its capital, while Spain has placed her crown upon the head of one of his family, and thus virtually unites her interests with those of Italy. Thus, while Germany is securing power and unity in Central Europe, while Russia is beginning to move in her destined line, Southwestern Europe cannot resist the current, and also moves in the general direction.

What the immediate results of the conflict may be are not yet made apparent, but that they will be such as to assist in the general system of unity cannot be doubted. As against Germany representing the consolidated Teuton race, sustained by Russia with her extended power, such inferior nations as Italy, France and Spain, acting without concert, would not endure for any length of time. All their interests point to a unity in all purposes of nations, and this is prophetic of the reunion of the countries made famous by Charlemagne which the great Napoleon nearly accomplished. In all these changes what are England's chances for salvation? Upon the Continent she is powerless. By having allowed France to be placed as she is, her influence there has departed. Neither Germany nor Russia will care for her protests nor her armies, though her fleets may yet do them damage. A nation whose interests have become altogether commercial can find nothing in common with such powers as are settling the destinies of continental Europe. If her pride will allow her to reflect, England cannot fail to perceive that her interests lie in the same general direction that is consolidating the three predominant races of Europe. It is not a mere policy of governments which is performing this: it is something greater than kings and broader than peoples: it is the grand, the majestic march of civilization. England may well heed the lesson inculcated and descend from her throne of self-importance to seek the primary unity which civilization has in store for all peoples speaking the English tongue. England's possessions in Asia are in danger, so too are they in America. Canada is inevitably a future addition to the United States, and the Alabama claims are unsettled. Amid all these exigencies staring England squarely in the face, what hope can she have except to cast her fortunes with those of her most powerful, though once undutiful, child.

Present interests for the United States might seem to point to a close alliance with Russia, but this is not in accordance with the general movements of the times; these point unerringly in the direction of unity with those between whom unity exists by the common principles of the universe, unbiased by the influence of temporary policy. All such unities become permanent, while those arrived at for the sake of policy will inevitably be again dissolved for the same reason.

The beginning of the eighth decade of the nineteenth century has made, foreshadows the most momentous changes and rapid advances that have ever been made. Great and comprehensive minds are required to grasp the situation and guide the affairs of nations with the current of events instead of attempting to stem its restless tide. Such have come to the surface in some of the to be future nations; others are yet without them, but they will arise as the time for their joining in the movement approaches. These movements are not the results of chance; they are a part of the grand and consistent order of the universe, which order prepares its agents and calls them to the front when needed; gradually they are appearing, and before the decade which has opened thus propitiously shall have passed, they will all have appeared to guide their respective countries toward the ultimate of Government.

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

Congressman John Cessna, who was beaten in the late election by Benjamin F. Myers (Democrat), in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, is here, and announces his determination to contest Mr. Myers' seat in the Forty-second Congress. The Democratic majority returned was only 15, and Mr. Cessna claims that he can prove that more than 400 illegal votes were cast for Mr. Myers by workmen temporarily employed on the McConnellsburg and Pittsburgh Railroad, now building through Bedford and Somerset Counties. Mr. Cessna has prepared his papers, and served a notice of his intended contest on Myers.

DEC. 3, 1870.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

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THE MECHANISM OF A DREAM.

A GERMAN DREAMS OUT AN AUTOMATIC WONDER—A CURIOUS PRODUCTION—SINGULAR STORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THIS WORK.

[From the *Troy Times*, Nov. 8.]

A few days since we told a singular story detailing the arrest of two burglars through the instrumentality of a dream. We have now to record a more singular tale—how a man for fourteen years has been steadily working on one object in view—the perfection of a most wonderful piece of mechanism—having in the first instance received the impression of the idea from a dream, which wrought such an influence upon his mind that during all these intervening years he has followed it with an infatuation that could not be resisted, and which was sometimes so great that his daily avocation was neglected, and even his family were left without the necessities of life. For the past six months he has labored almost constantly at his pet machine, and though often disappointed in the realization of this grand idea, often casting the work of months aside at some obstacle intervened to necessitate a change of plans, he has never been discouraged or disheartened. To the jeers of friends and the pleadings of his family he would always respond: "My dream, my dream!" It was to him the *ignis fatuus* which shone across the marshes and moors of disappointment, and proved to him the means by which one of the most curious and wonderful mechanical contrivances ever perfected has been produced. The name of this man is Joseph Bergmann, and he lives in a little wooden house on Farm street, Ida Hill.

Yesterday, having previously heard of Bergmann's invention or contrivance, we took a walk up to the locality with two or three gentlemen, and after being nearly mired in mud in our efforts to reach the house, we at last found it, and were kindly received by the proprietor. He ushered us into a room about eight feet square, in which stood his wonder—the result of days and nights of toil—occupying a goodly portion of the apartment. There was a little work-bench near the window covered with diminutive tools without number, with which the curious thing has been fashioned and shaped, and cut and carved. But before we describe, even most imperfectly, the machine we had come to see, let us say something of its author. Bergmann is a German, about fifty years of age, and speaks English most imperfectly. He is a little diminutive man, with a pale, sallow countenance, and a look which speaks of care and thought, if not positive suffering. He is evidently very poor—the house is almost bare of furniture—and in speaking of the work and the dream which had so infatuated him, he said it would have been better for him had he never experienced the one nor undertaken the other. He is a cabinet-maker by trade, and the skill of an almost marvelous handiwork, as well as the stamp of remarkable inventiveness, is to be seen in the construction of the machine. Bergmann informed us that fourteen years ago he dreamed one night of a machine such as stood before us. At first he thought little of it. Then it began to occupy his mind to the exclusion of other subjects, and after a time he commenced the work, at first, at odd spells, and then quite continuously for days. Some inexplicable power was urging him on every time he thought of giving it up. When the spells of infatuation came upon him, everything had to be abandoned. His ordinary work had to be laid aside, even though there was no bread upon the cupboard shelf—and many a night the poor artisan went hungry to bed. But after years of anxious toil, the dream is verified—the work is completed.

THE WONDER.

We will now attempt to describe the machine. It is so complicated, and does such wonderful things, that a perfect description would fill columns. We hardly know what to call it, even. It beats all the automatons in the world. The reader must imagine a beautiful miniature structure set upon a huge mass of rocks, with roadbeds winding up the sides of the rocks, and streams of running water coursing down precipitous bluffs. This miniature house represents the residence of a wealthy old miller, with his grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, etc., adjoining. There are some thirty figures to be seen in the foreground and about the buildings and mills. There is also a little fountain in the foreground, with the water playing, and a lake with a boat and oarsman. All these mills and figures and playing waters are set in motion by means of a combination of machinery similar to the works of a clock, and when these are wound up and set running every figure takes up its automatic movement. The old miller sits in an elegant apartment reading a newspaper. His eyes follow the column downward. His head inclines with a corresponding motion. The column is finished and the sheet is turned over and the eyes are attracted to another portion of the paper. Every movement is wonderfully lifelike. The miller's wife sits in another apartment industriously spinning. The domestics are going about performing their daily toil. The saw-mill is a *fac simile* of such an institution. The log is in its place and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw, which is working up and down cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist-mill is also going. One man is tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its show of relieving a canal boat of its load of grain. Teams loaded with sacks are seen going

to and from the mills. A man is perched upon the gable of the miller's home, adjusting a little bird-cage to the eaves, and doing his work most perfectly. The oil-mill is also at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several missions. The postman upon the lake is rowing backward and forward, apparently having a good time all by himself. Thus the entire operations of an immense establishment are carried on with as much definiteness and aim as in real life, each figure doing its work with the utmost exactness—the whole forming the most wonderful combination of machinery we ever saw or expect to see. Mr. Bergmann proposes to exhibit the curiosity next week. We believe the old man has a fortune in store for him after his years of vexation and trial. All who see it will be edified and instructed, and gain from it enlarged ideas of the capabilities of the human brain—even when worked upon and influenced, as in this case, by that strange and mysterious agency—a dream.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Nowhere in poetry have I found the future possibilities of this planet so glowingly depicted, as in "Queen Mab," that sublime, and, as yet, but little appreciated product of the muse of the most far-seeing and philosophical of English poets, Percy Bysshe Shelley. I occupy a portion of this snowy day in the country, in transcribing certain remarkable passages for some appropriate niche in "WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY;" that daring herald and *avant-courier* of the millennial hopes of man and woman; the only journal that I know of that has the boldness to look only with the forward face of Janus, ignoring that hideous past, which is not worth remembering but for the romance of it.

The present and the past thou hast beheld:
It was a desolate sight. Now, spirit, learn
The secrets of the future: Time!
Unfold the brooding pinion of thy gloom,
Render thou op thy half-devoured babes;
And from the cradle of eternity,
Where millions lie lalled to their portion'd sleep,
By the deep murmuring stream of passing things;
Fear thou that gloomy shroud—spirit, behold
Thy glorious destiny!

Joy to th' spirit came,
Through the wide rent in Time's eternal vail,
Hope was seen beaming through the mists of fear;

Earth was no longer hell;

Love, freedom, health had given

Their ripeness to the manhood of its prime,

And all its pulses beat

Symphonious to the planetary spheres:

Then dulcet music swell'd

Concordant with the life-strings of the soul;

It thrabb'd in sweet and languid beatings there.

Then in her triumph spoke the Fairy Queen:
I will not call the ghost of ages gone
To unfold the frightful secrets of its lore;

The present now is past.

And those events that desolate the earth
Were faded from the memory of Time,
Who dares not give reality to that
Whose being I annul. To me is given

The wonders of the human world to keep,

Space, matter, time and mind. Futurity

Exposes now its treasure: let the eight

Renew and strengthen all the failing hope.

O human spirit! spur them to the goal

Where virtue fixes universal peace,

And midst the ebb and flow of human things,

Show somewhat stable, somewhat certain still,

A light-house o'er the wild of dreary waves.

The habitable earth is full of bliss;

Those wastes of frozen billows that once were hurl'd

By everlasting snow-storms round the poles,

Where matter did not vegetate or live,

But ceaseless frost round the vast solitude

Bound its broad zone of stillness, are unloosed;

And fragrant zephyrs there from spicy illes

Ruffle the placid ocean deep, that rolls

Its broad bright surges to the sloping sand,

Whose roar is waken'd into echoings sweet

To murmur through the heaven-breathing groves.

And melody with man's best nature there.

Hear now the human being stands adorning

This loveliest earth with taliantus body and mind.

Blest from his birth with all bland impulses,

Which gently in his noble bosom wake

All kindly passions and all pure desires.

Him, still from hope to hope the bliss pursuing,

Which from the exhaustless love of human woe

Draws on the virtuous mind, the thoughts that rise

In time-destroying infinitesimal gift

With self-enshrined eternity, that mocks

The unprevailing hoariness of age,

And man, once fleeting o'er the transient scene

Swift as an unrememb'd vision stands

Immortal upon earth:

• * * * *

Happiness

And science dawn, though late, upon the earth;

Peace cheers the mind; health renovates the frame;

Disease and pleasure cease to mingle here,

Reason and passion cease to combat there,

While each unfetter'd o'er the earth extend

Their all subduing energies, and wield

The sceptre of a vast dominion there;

While every shape and mode of matter lends

Its force to the omnipotence of mind,

Which from its dark mine drags the gem of truth

To decorate its paradise of peace.

And much more in the same sublimated strain, which, at greater leisure, I will send you.

Yours in these magnificent hopes and promises,

J. WEST KIRKIN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

We are perfectly aware of the very many objections which arise in the minds of the people to such a currency as has been proposed, but the thoughtless one of "What! an irredeemable paper money! Oh, no! that will never do; that means utter repudiation," which is the most commonly made, scarcely merits attention. Will those, who so earnestly place themselves in opposition to a convertible currency, stop and consider for just one moment—what is the ten dollar gold piece you have just received for a ten dollar note good for? Will it feed or clothe you? or will it directly minister to any of your needs or to those of any of your family's? Directly, it will do none of these things for you; but you can have it really redeemed by something that will feed, clothe and minister to all your requirements. You will thus perceive that you have been and still are laboring under a foolish delusion regarding this precious metal, for you have all the time been getting your paper money redeemed by your gold money, which you finally are obliged to redeem by that which is really valuable—that which it takes to maintain life and make it desirable.

Now, you know very well that the gold there is in the world cannot redeem or represent the values of the world. Were it a thousand times as valuable as it really is—that is to say, could the consent of the world be obtained to making the amount of gold which now represents one dollar to represent a thousand dollars—there would be a possibility of the gold in existence representing the value of the world; but as no such result as this is anticipated, it is in vain for you to cling to any such mythological and speculative theory.

Again—What terrible outrage would your conscience sustain if you would give a little calmer consideration to a proposition which you have always heretofore rejected without thought. With your gold you have been able to obtain that which you required to sustain and make life agreeable. These necessities, then, are what are the really valuable things of the world. What objection, then, can you make that can have the sanction, even of your own reason, to at once admitting that these are the only real values the world contains, and consequently—because legitimately—that whatever is money must be a representative of these valuables, and also and further, that anything bearing the name of money, which does not justly and fully represent the sum total of these, is not money in the true sense of that term.

Again: Money may be considered the negative pole of the battery of value. To all things there are two extremes and a mean, the evidence of perfection being that there is always an equilibrium sustained between the extremes through the medium of the mean. Products are positive existences which go forth to minister to the demands of human nature, and expend themselves in the negative returning force, money; which, in being brought back to the point which it represents, becomes a positive power itself, having the capacity to obtain labor which restores what has been expended, and thus the circuit is complete and nothing is lost; the same products exist and the same representation of them also exists. If perchance the return of the products is not always immediately made, the power to return them is never lost until they are returned, though that may be in a thousand years.

Thus it will be seen by all, if they will but give the necessary attention, that the proposed currency which shall be representative of the products of labor is not only the only natural money there can be, but that it can never appreciate nor depreciate, because every twelve months it is worth just one twenty-fifth part of itself—because it is believed that this per cent. of increase is the true balance between accumulation and production; if, on trial, this balance should be found too small or too much in favor of production, it would be increased; and if found too large or too much in favor of accumulation it could be reduced. This must be a subject of test, and when tested, legislation can increase or decrease the standard of value by making the "measure" larger or smaller, just the same as it does other "measures."

We believe that the inauguration of such a money system will be the beginning of the "leveling down" and the "leveling up" of the capitalist and the laborer, and that such a thing as practical equality will be impossible under any less radical and comprehensive change from present systems. It is to be hoped that that large proportion of the whole people which is represented by the classes that desire to be " leveled up," will give this most serious matter their most serious attention. We are aware that it is a subject but little understood, and that the prejudice of the people is in favor of the money god, gold. But, as in religion, so will it be in money: when reason and common sense are admitted to the debate, mythologic spectres and theoretic fancies will begin to assume their true shapes, and the realities to arise from the depths in which they have been confined.

South Carolina is groaning under the burden of taxation imposed on it by its present scalawag and carpetbag rulers. There are in Kershaw County 3,650 tax exceptions awaiting collection, involving the property of more than one-third the entire population of the county. In Darlington County 80,000 acres of land are advertised for sale for taxes. One-sixth of the entire area of the county is to be advertised. In Lancaster County 3,992 acres are advertised. In Fairfield County 45,000 acres of land are advertised. In Williamsburg County 56,513 acres are advertised, or more than one-sixth the area of the county. It is estimated that altogether about 1,000,000 acres will have to come under the hammer to satisfy the demands of the tax collectors.

DEC. 3, 1870.

SILENCE.

In silence mighty things are wrought;
Silently builded, thought on thought;
Truth's temple greets the sky,
And, like a citadel with towers,
The soul with her subversive powers,
Is strengthened silently.

Soundsless as chariots on the snow
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each mighty storm in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axle of the earth.

The silent frost with mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers of the land
With unyielding chain;
And smitten by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY POLITICALLY
CONSIDERED.

Representation of Minorities.

BY ALFRED CRIDGE.

At present, under the *supposed* rule of a majority, but the *real* dominance of a clique-ocracy, *individual* opinions and votes are completely swamped by the action of wire-pulling caucuses, wherein are secured, by any and all sorts of manipulation, the nomination by the *party* of candidates, tolerably certain, in most cases, to be the very last persons that should be elected. No man of marked originality, having a noble *object* in life, and who will not be dictated to by this or that clique, ring or corporation—no man freely saying what he thinks on any or every subject—could possibly obtain even a *nomination*—much less an *election*—in any Congressional District. One such man may have offended some powerful railroad corporation; another may have made some disrespectful remarks relative to infants in hell a span long, and considers the absurdity of current theological dogmas only excelled by their evil results. A third even believes these people own themselves. Of course, such men as these will be pushed aside to make way for railroad attorneys and trucklers to opinions *supposed* to be prevalent with others who never had any of their own. In other words, other things being equal, a man's chances for nomination at any political caucus not only are, but must be, invariably proportioned to his independence, to his radicalism, to his advanced thought, to his comprehensiveness, to his integrity, to his backbone. No leaders of thought, no fearless actors, no man honest enough to make an enemy can, as a general thing, be nominated; and, thanks to the political morality, which regards scratching a ticket as a worse offence than burglary or murder, no one can be elected without a nomination.

Men of this description would give offence by their straightforward course to so many of their own party, that they could not bring out its full strength; therefore, under the present system of election by single districts, natural leaders—truly representative men in the highest sense of the word—are crowded out to make way for unprincipled wire-pullers. Such men as Wendell Phillips, for instance, could not be elected to Congress for any single district in the United States, though probably at least one fifth of the population of the United States would gladly elect such men to the highest office within their power to bestow, were they permitted.

But suppose that in place of a State thus districted off (and often gerrymandered) that the representatives to Congress or to State Legislature were elected *en masse*; that is, every voter to have as many voters as there were members to be sent to Congress from each State, with power to distribute them as he saw fit, giving ten votes for one man, or two votes each to five men, or five votes each to two men, it is clear that in a State sending ten representatives to Congress, one-tenth of the voters, by concentrating on one man, each giving him ten votes, could send that man to Congress, no matter how obnoxious he may have rendered himself to the majority in one district, or how unpurchasable he might be by railroad or other corporations.

Thus the very class of bold thinkers and fearless actors, so thoroughly excluded by the present system to make way for little-great men, would as certainly be elected to Legislatures, State or National. No amount of intriguing could keep them out; for there is a large minority, if not an actual majority, of the people who could not thus be reached. Not only so, but men elected in this way by minorities, on account of their opinions, would not be tempted to suppress them, as many legislators must now do in order to secure re-election.

But, it may be asked, suppose such men are in Congress? what can they do if they are in a minority? Much more—very much more—than our present majorities. For these representatives of minorities would be, in most cases, men of culture, men of energy, men of thought, of independence, who could impress with vigor and effect their own convictions on their associates. One such man would have more practical weight on a deliberative assembly than five or ten echoes of other people's opinions; for mental culture, even when associated with coarseness and ignorance, will rule; much more so when combined with culture as knowledge. And then would be carried out the expression that "One with God is a majority;" but, instead of waiting generations to realize it, years, only years, would be needed.

Besides, the proportion of such men who would be sent might be larger than we now suppose, and instead of one-tenth they might be nearly one-half. I am of those who believe that, unhampered by party ties and caucus mechanisms, the majority of voters would prefer to be represented by just, intelligent, cultivated persons, and would, if unhampered, secure such representatives as they desire.

The improvements in the character of legislation then resulting would be due to the principle of individual sovereignty thus incorporated in legislative bodies. People could then vote for the best men (or women, for the liberty of choice should also be entirely unrestricted by limits of sex, color, district or State) regardless of banks, railroads, caucuses or corporations. Individual sovereignty could then be carried measurably into effect; first, by the free choice of representatives, next, by the free action of representatives thus freely chosen, not in despite of their proclivities or opinions, but because of them. The character of the legislation thus improved by the ascendancy of a radical element (for truth to reach the ascendant only requires opportunities for expression) would correspondingly improve the character of the people—or, rather, would allow it to improve spontaneously—until, in one or two generations, instead of men being elected or appointed to honorable and responsible positions, they would be found out—would gravitate to their appropriate places, which is done (as it is claimed) in the Oneida Community.

I will close by giving a few instances of the demoralizing effects on candidates for office of the present methods of nomination and election.

Circular letters were addressed this fall by the "Woman Suffrage State Central Committee," of Massachusetts, to candidates of the various political parties in that State. The following are extracts for their replies:

John Quincy Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor: "I crave your permission to submit to you, as my answer to your questions, the following extract from the resolution of the convention held at Fitchburg yesterday: 'We consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of this commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question.'"

W. W. Warren, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, answers the inquiry by referring to above resolution, adding that "having accepted a nomination at their hands I have no right and no wish, at present, to take any position at variance with that assumed by the party."

L. Stephenson, Jr., Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, having accepted the nomination of that party, considers himself thereby "bound by the resolution adopted at the convention held at Fitchburg."

But the record of atrocious cowardice (for such utter emasculation of every principle of manhood, as the preceding extracts indicate, can be correctly characterized by no milder designation) is not confined to one party. It is reported that Gen. N. P. Banks, after having been advertised several weeks to deliver a lecture on the war in Europe, in one of our regular courses, withdrew at the last moment, the ticket-holders only getting the news of their disappointment after they had gathered in the hall, for no other reason than that a Congress election is to occur presently, and it was feared the German voters in the vicinity might take offence at the French leanings of the speaker. * * * Just as we were congratulating ourselves that there was only one of our statesmen who found it needful to clap a stopper on his mouth after he had opened it to speak, there came an announcement that Gen. B. F. Butler, who had contracted to speak on European affairs last evening, was compelled, by unforeseen circumstances, to postpone his address for a month—when, no election then being in sight, it will be considered safe for Massachusetts leaders of opinion to say what they think about affairs three thousand miles away."

The absence or overslaughting of individual opinions being a manifestation or accompaniment of the most deeply-seated defects of our present political system, the infusion of an element which would make the expression of opinion not a capital political offence, would seem to be the remedy. That cumulative representation, as hereinbefore defined, would accomplish the result there is not much room to doubt. But how to accomplish cumulative representations is a question of vital importance, on which practical suggestions are much needed. Two methods would be—diligent agitation and a refusal, on the part of radical thinkers, to vote for any candidate not avowedly in favor of such representation.

PROCEEDINGS OF FREE CONFERENCE.

CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION, "IS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL BASED ON TRUTH?"

[N. B.—The report is not complete, even as a synopsis; I have only been able to give a few of the leading ideas presented by some of the speakers.—A. C.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

DR. TUCKER—Individual sovereignty is analogous to the process of disintegration, while all that constitutes the advancement of the race is constructive and positive in its character—the very opposite process. The progress of the race has hitherto been characterized by a gradual withdrawal of the element of individual sovereignty, which never existed (if it ever did exist) but in a state of complete barbarism and selfishness. From this condition the first advance

is to the family condition, by which some of the influence of this principle is withdrawn. Then tribal condition withdraws more of it; and, by another step in social progress, the nation is constituted. The sovereignty of the individual being lessened at each step; as the individual lessens in importance, society increases; as the sovereignty of the individual is diminished, the sovereignty of the race takes its place; and this is the condition and accomplishment of all true progress.

MR. CRIDGE spoke on the political aspect of the question.

MR. REHN—Dr. Tucker's argument applies not to individual sovereignty, but to individual *tyranny*, which is entirely different. Every act of our lives is a result of disintegration. The principle of justice grows out of individual sovereignty as naturally as water from a spring; justice is its logical sequence. With reference to the theories of Blackstone and others that in society *some* rights are ceded in order to secure the remainder is entirely false. Human rights are not jack-knives, which we can dispose of at our caprice; they are inalienable, and cannot be ceded, though they may be overridden or ignored.

The sovereignty of the individual limits itself, because it involves the sovereignty of *one* individual as much as that of another, and admits of no trespass by either. Its acceptance, therefore, brings peace, order and security. Statesmen, legislators, politicians and religious orders are not aware of the fact, but it is nevertheless true. All that government can do is to give security of life, property and person from all aggression: individual sovereignty, so far as accepted, secures these fundamental conditions of happiness.

DR. WRIGHT—With the idea brought out by preceding speakers on behalf of individual sovereignty I fully concur; they, however, pertain not to individual sovereignty (which has nothing to say about practice), but to human rights, which is quite another thing. Individual sovereignty not only ignores, but rules out both justice and humanity; it is a disturber and disintegrator, holding up the rod of despotism. When men and women become supreme in knowledge, then I recognize individual sovereignty as available. But the idea has now no parallel in nature, which is full of the opposite idea of mutual dependence. We are but parts of the great sovereign whole. Mexico is a specimen of individual sovereignty or disintegration; and will continue until they recognize Republicanism—mutual dependence.

MR. MEACHAM—is the question to be considered with reference to the world as it is, or to the world as it should be? If the former, then it would be incompatible with law, government or restraint in any form. I, so far as conscience should be the court of final appeal, I believe in the right of the individual to be governed only by his conscience. If it is not right for a person to carry out his own conscientious views of right, then it must be sometimes right for him to do what he thinks is wrong; but this is absurd.

DR. SNODGRASS—with reference to definitions, he considered the subject had been a sufficient time before the public to enable intelligent persons to be familiar with what its advocates meant by the term individual sovereignty. S. P. Andrews had many years since written a book on the subject entitled the "Science of Society." Josiah Warren's definition was substantially as follows: "I have a right to do whatever my consciousness feels to be right for the promotion of my own happiness, provided I do not, in exercising this right, interfere with the equal right of some one else to follow such a course as he conceives may promote his own happiness." Dr. S. contrasted this, as a principle of moral action, with the authority: "Thus saith the Lord," of Judaism and Catholicism. It is the gist of Democracy; there can be no tyranny in connection with it. The doctrine of majority rule originated with the Puritans, and is as false as that which proposed as an end "the greatest good of the greatest number." The idea of individual sovereignty is a protest against absolutism in religion, politics, law, society, everywhere. It is the principle of mutuality.

QUERY—is that principle compatible with the punishment of crime?

ANSWER—Under the principle crime would soon cease. There is little or no crime among the Quakers, because they watch the inward light, in place of depending on external regulations.

DR. RICORD—Has one individual as good a right as another to think, to express his thought, to carry it into action, as another? If this is what is to be understood by the question under consideration, the answer would be in the affirmative. But if the question is rendered thus: Ought one person to dictate to publish or carry out his opinion in the face and eyes, or at the expense of others, then the answer would be in the negative.

MR. DOOLITTLE—There is a lack of definition in this matter. As the word "tyrant" originally signified "sovereign," individual sovereignty is not on that basis antithetical to individual tyranny. In the modern sense, "tyrant" is understood to signify a bad sovereign; but even in this sense there is no antithesis. Then what about crime and public enterprises? Is every one to contribute just as much or as little as he pleases? Is not this principle, if strictly carried out, incompatible with rules necessary for order in public meetings? Under it might not one person speak as long as he liked, or several speak together?

MR. REHN—The question has a known significance! Has the individual a right to the absolute possession of himself? Individual sovereignty means that he has, but that his domain extends not to the domain of others; it affirms the right of any individual, and of all individuals, to act for himself at his own cost; it limits the sovereignty

Dec. 3. 1870.

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of each to his own individuality. The tyranny of majorities is no more justifiable than that of minorities. I would be justified in defending my own life against assailants, and in taking their lives to save mine, were they the entire population of the earth. The limit of this doctrine is the equal right of others.

MR. WARD.—It is certainly practically true that in society we do give up a portion of our rights; but as to any "social compact," we knew of none such, and would never have yielded him a single right had he not been compelled to do so by government and society. Happiness depends on the amount of facility enjoyed for carrying out our desires without infringing on those of others. A time will come when mankind will be so intelligent that all one will have to do to secure happiness will be to carry out his inclinations; but that cannot be done now.

MR. TAYLOR.—The doctrine that it is right to compel people to go to hell to the *empereur* of Louis Napoleon, and was justified by many in the United States on that ground. But the same might be done here. Won't Americans like to be placed under the rule of the Angel Gabriel on the plea that it would be to their advantage?

MR. WATSON.—I understand our government to be based on principles of individual sovereignty; the affirmation that all men are by nature free and equal implies individual sovereignty and in that respect at the time of its enunciation the Declaration of Independence, considered as a basis of government, was contradistinguished from that of every government then existing. The sovereign then ruled by hereditary right the Church as the representative of God on earth; then two forms of government are the main causes of all evils on the earth, and we must fight both until we have done away with all kings and all priests. There is a distinction between *sovereignty* and *supremacy*. Though restrained by natural laws from *supremacy* of action, the *sovereignty* remains, as far as nature is concerned. Society must progress until both monarchs and churches shall be no more; then the world will be truly free and truly sovereign.

STRANGE THINGS.

BY JULIETTA T. BURTON.

Are graves no longer strong to keep
Old tenants to their sleep?
Or does kind heaven to earth unbend
And back to earth her children send?

Now as my weary head reclines
And counts its own swift throe
Upon the wall there comes and shines
A soft mysterious glow.

And lo! the people of the past
Are here in form and kind,
A sense is from their presence cast
By which their names I find.

Quick as the passage of a sigh
Three figures to me fly.
A gentle breeze creeps through the place,
And hands caress my face.

Baby, sister, and my mother,
From earth for years set free,
Each linked by love to one another,
Have come to comfort me.

From mother, o'er my pillow bent,
Kind words like these are sent;
Take courage, child, tears oft are sown,
From which glad smiles are grown.

Next comes a floating form as sweet
As early summer dowers,
My darling sister, 'tis, I greet,
So loved in bygone hours.

In mist my form with hers is lain,
Which shuts the gate to pain;
Then soft upon my lip she stirs
That long-lost kiss of hers.

By baby close upon my breast,
Like nestling like a dove,
Who to its long form 'n nest
Gives one more smile of love.

"My babe," I cry, "oh," set me free,
My spirit ta's with thee.
But on the wall no longer glows
The light—the vision goes.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The New York *Sunday Dispatch* of the 20th inst. contains a lengthy, interesting and highly instructive article, based upon recent interviews with Thomas Hughes and J. P. Mundella, members of the British House of Commons, and workingmen and employers. They are strongly of the opinion that "strikes" were never productive of anything but damage to both parties, and that arbitration is the only reasonable resort for the settlement of all mooted questions between the laborers and their employer.

As examples of the misery engendered by "strikes," several instances are quoted, among which is found that of the potters and moulderers in the vicinity of London, which proceeded to the very last extremity on the part of the strikers. Arbitration at last was resorted to, and resulted in no gain of conditions to the strikers.

These facts go to show that the immediate purposes of labor organizations are detrimental to their true interests. They must acknowledge that they cannot compel capital to their terms, and that in moderate counsels and wise action

they will be much more likely to find their interests advancing.

The ultimate purposes of the labor party, which are to obtain control of legislation, may be productive of much good, or may be made the most fruitful cause of national disaster. We have all the time endeavored to show that the real interests of both capital and labor lie in the direction of complete unity; and that although labor now is suffering at the instance of capital, that it should not be laid to the charge of capital that it is in position to thus infringe upon the rights of labor, but to the charge secondary of legislation, which is performed by the very men whom the laboring classes do their utmost to elect to office, and primarily to the imperfections in our present financial and social systems, which must be remedied before any very great benefit can accrue to the oppressed conditions of society.

To accomplish what is required in order that labor may rise to an equality with capital, the laboring classes must become enlightened upon the principles of political and social economy. Revolution, which is threatened from some quarters, would only lead away from justice and in the direction of anarchy. We are sorry to be obliged to say that we can find but little in the present propositions of the Labor Party which promises very much of good. For the most part, its leaders are bigoted and cliquish to the extreme, possessing but little of the philosophic comprehension of the conditions through which labor must be elevated. Declarations of principles in the series of resolutions which form a necessary part of all political gatherings amount to nothing unless the party presenting them "squares" itself by them. This is the fatal error of all parties and all governments. They set out by making certain fundamental declarations, which they afterwards endeavor to compel into meeting the exigencies of the times.

There is a great work the labor party can do. There are imperfections in our Government, and these it should take up and remedy. It is a well established fact, as everyone knows, that a government that is not a representative of the minorities as well as of the majorities is not a country of freedom, equality and justice. If imperfections exist even in the much revered Constitution, it should not be held so sacred that none of its faults can be remedied. If there are inconsistencies in it, or if it contains provisions which the present has outgrown, let it be thoroughly amended, and as often as it can be, and made better. We do not believe in anything being held so sacred as not to be submitted to a complete analysis, that it may be determined just what there is good, and what there may be which can be bettered. We are inclined to the opinion that the whole Constitution should be revised, clarified and simplified, and made so plain that there would be no possibility of two different constructions being put upon any part of it.

Our Government should soon be so formulated, and the people so well informed upon the principles of government, that all existing administrations should so exist by the unanimous consent of all the people. The strife should not be for party, representing different principles, but for the best representative men to administer the Constitutional principles which all would be agreed upon.

There will a party arise having these objects in view, and it need not be predicted that such a party, once organized, will begin a new era in the history of governments, for sufficient comprehension of what the future will be exists to make this a foregone conclusion. The Labor Party should make itself that party. Has it the requisites?

THE TWO LORDS AND THEIR PRAYERS.

BY CALEB PINE.

MRS. MAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

From the apparent liberality of your paper, I am induced to offer a few thoughts and facts upon the subject named in the above caption, hoping that they may find sufficient favor in your eyes to procure them a place in your columns.

Mr. Andrews has given us in his paraphrase very nearly, if not quite, the general understanding of the Lord's Prayer, but by no means its real meaning. In fact, except in the eleventh, twelfth and last sections of the paraphrases he has not even approximated to its meaning; and some of his sections indirectly, and at least one directly, falsify the words of Jesus.

The Lord Andrews, wishing to mount to the platform of infallibility, and finding Jesus already there by popular acclaim, and apparently not perceiving, as Jesus did, that this platform is infinitely large, and all the millions may stand thereon, proceeds first to belittle the latter, as only an author of baby prattle, and then launches upon the world a very precisely technical form of expression of the aspirations of the "adult" mind, styling it "The Lord's Prayer No. 2," accompanying it with an elaborate paraphrase, and for which he claims almost, if not quite, an infinite superiority to that of Jesus.

Now, without claiming to be an "adult," i.e., to have arrived at the full stature of a man in knowledge of the truth, I do claim to be sufficiently acquainted therewith to show by a brief explanation of the prayer of Jesus, in answer to the effusion of Mr. A., that the superiority is decidedly on the side of the former. The prayer of Jesus being most compact, and yet comprehensive, evidence that its author was speaking for the adult mind, which would be able to grasp the truth in its wholeness, while that of Mr. A. is more diffuse and self-explanatory, betraying its author's suspicion

that he was not uttering it for adults, but for those who needed explanations.

Before taking up the sections of the prayer of Jesus and of Mr. A.'s paraphrase scribblings, allow me also to premise that the prayer of Jesus was never meant for anybody but his actual disciples; nor can it be prayed by any but them. "After this manner pray ye," said Jesus, in answer to their request to be taught. The prayer being the spontaneous expression of his own condition, he knew it could never be the hearty expression of any but those who should be of the same spirit and like mind as himself, through the same knowledge of the "Only true God," the eternal "World" of truth, and never designed it to be senselessly mumbled over as a religious ceremony, but give it to those who know and love the truth as the expression which, in the nature of the case must spring in the hearts of such, and into which new condition the disciples he had chosen were then coming; by the revelation to them of the truth which was embodied in himself, and with the spirit of which they were to be inspired, for such only can say intelligently, "Our Father who art in Heaven," because such only know what God is, and where He is. And being the spontaneous expression of one whose understanding and desires were in the condition of oneness with the truth, it is also an indirect enunciation of the law of divine operation upon the human mind in the real Christian state as well as of conscious harmony with the law.

The Lord's Prayer, when carefully analyzed, is seen to be the most compact expression of a perfect sphere of truth that was or ever can be uttered in any language; and no man can understand it without the illumination of the spirit of truth, nor without being conscious that he is himself a temple of truth; nor without perceiving that the man who could first give it utterance must have been the embodiment of all truth relating to the moral government of man. The more one sees of it the more the attempt to grasp it in its entirety appears like the attempt to square the circle.

It is not Jesus who keeps the world in the childish state, it is there because in the nature of things it cannot be anywhere else. The nearer the world comes to the opening of its eyes in the adult state, the more it will appreciate and love his character. It is the childish interpretations of ignorant priests mistaken by the growing minds of the age for true ones which beget this enmity; when Jesus is clearly revealed to them, then they will "Look on him whom they have pierced," and pray the negative of Mr. A.'s words thus: That we may not set aside our traditional God and Christ, but only the traditional misconceptions of them: for the eye of the human mind has always been on the true God and Christ, but it has been too childish to understand them: just as it has always been on the real sun without understanding the law of its apparent motion. But to the prayer and paraphrase:

"Our big papa who liveth up in the air," comes about as near to giving the sense of "Our Father which art in heaven" as the following paraphrase of these words of Mr. A. would to his meaning: "O, God! Thou who inhabitest alike earth, heaven and hell;" thus: Those who hast a big house in either earth, heaven or hell, and liveth an equal amount of time in either; and yet this is about what his words would mean to a child; but none but a fool, or a person with no exterior design would publicly state that this is what is meant by Mr. A. The introduction of the adjective big before Papa is an exceedingly short-sighted attempt at misrepresentation; for it is one that there are but few of those in the child state but that will feel that the filial term Father is outraged by rashly thrusting in the word big before it; and Mr. A. will find that instead of shamming that "Big booby," the public out o' its reverence for Jesus, he will have shamed it entirely out of his company.

Those who understand the full meaning of the term heaven as used here by Jesus can see in the two sentences, "Our Father which art in heaven," all that is contained in these ostentatious words of Mr. A.: "The abstract fountain of goodness, wisdom and beneficent operation in all worlds," and more than this, they see in the term Father, a most comprehensive symbol of His present and intimate relation to the human mind. And so far from Jesus teaching the idea that God lives away up in the air—if Mr. A. will read the conversation between Jesus and Nicodemus one night, he may learn that Jesus spoke of himself as being then in heaven, thus: "The Son of Man, which is in Heaven;" which shows clearly that Jesus did not understand heaven to be up in the air, nor in any particular place; unless we can suppose him to have been silly enough to have thought that the spot where he and Nicodemus stood was the precise locality of heaven. From the drivel to which Mr. A. has attempted to reduce the language of Jesus, coupled with His (Mr. A.'s) great profession of sincerity, we may think it barely possible for him to conceive that Jesus so thought; but to suppose that the rulers of the Jews saw in the driveling of such a puny mind such imminent danger to the whole Jewish polity, as to render his crucifixion necessary, is too preposterous.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Where's Mr. Berg? Here is an account of an unfortunate dog in Iowa City. The Medical School has let a syringe into his stomach, and when the doctors want gastric juice for experiments they pump out a little of Tracy's. Sometimes, by way of extra enjoyment, they open the end and allow a doggie to drink; and as the fluid runs out as fast as it is taken in, the creature does drink until it lies down exhausted. This scientific animal should be named Tan-talus. We should think that this sort of thing were to be kept up long enough, that the dog might go mad and bite the professors—which would be a sort of poetic justice. The least they can do is to make the poor fellow an M. D.

Dec. 3, 1870.

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Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly,

44 Broad Street, New York City.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

VENALITY OR STUPIDITY—WHICH?

Shall Our Flag Protect Foreign Merchant Ships in Time of War at the Expense of our own Shipping Interest?

Warning to Our Iron Men and Manufacturers.

Shall We Become Producers of Iron Steamships?

It was asserted that during the last session of Congress, an agent in the pay of foreigners, a Yankee by birth, of the name of CODMAN, a name in itself of offensive odor, was busy boring Congressional members and committees in the endeavor to create a belief that American mechanics could not compete with those of Great Britain, in the construction of Iron Ships. So offensive did this fishy fellow become, that to be rid of his insolence, a member of the House of Representatives knocked him down. Disappearing thereafter from Washington, it is believed he has been engaged in efforts to create public opinion to sustain the same evil foreign interests and influences, and, perhaps as the result of this, we find in several directions feebly written demands that Congress should take off all prohibition to the American registry of foreign-built vessels, asserting confidence that Congress will do so at an early date after its re-assembly; urging upon the members who may be considered as pledged to the support of such a measure, energetic action, and points exultingly to the fact that, had such registry been made legal, we should now have had the vessels of the German steam companies under the American flag. We have no doubt of that—not the slightest. Every one of these ships, twenty-two in all, would have been under our flag. And to what end?—to take advantage of the protection given by our flag: to embroil us, perhaps, in foreign complications, by the attempt to cover these German ships with our protection, in running them for the advantage *not of Americans, but of Germans*, in time of war, to German ports, and to cause us to lose the difference in duties between the ships under a foreign register and under an American one. And who is to be benefited? who is to be gratified? Would our mechanics have the work of making any necessary repairs? Oh, no, indeed! that would be done abroad as heretofore. Would our citizens be gratified in seeing our flag on the ocean once more, knowing all the while that it was a SHAM? that the ships were German property, owned by German companies and no matter what "custom-house oaths" might be sworn to of ownership here in order to get out the registers, back to those German hands and back to the German flag would they go as soon as the war closed, with doubtless many an exultant German chuckle at the "convenience," we had been.

Manufacturers in their infancy and people in their infancy must be protected, and not stifled, if they are expected to come to anything great. This has been Great Britain's policy—and when her productions were assured and her population matured in numbers, she could safely defy competition and undertake to supply nations, but no art

and no moneyed support was spared by her Government to protect and foster the infancy of her vast industries. The "Cunard," the "Peninsular and Oriental," and other great Steamship Companies with their attendant building yards and docks—originated in her bounty, and were for years and years supported by Government aid. Then they grew to maturity and became independent of that aid; but their development had developed the iron and coal mines of the kingdom—had built up great ship building establishments like Napier's, had given the appliances and the skill to establish other steam lines, which in their turn gave birth to other building yards, until the sums of money which the Government of England had poured out like water in the commencement, have returned to her people a hundred fold, and she stands to day the arbitress of commerce, the manufacturer of the world's navies. And instead of asking our Government to do likewise, and thus prepare our people to take England's present position in our own good time, this foreign interest coolly asks that the prohibition to foreign ships should be removed now—the door thrown open to the immediate registry of every worn out vessel that foreigners might incline to sell us; that we should be made a convenience and scape goat of for German, French or English corporations, and that our iron ship-builders, our coal and iron producers, who need now the kindest and most fostering care, should be incited unprepared to a contest on our own soil with the pauper labor and the gigantic capitals of English establishments, a contest which in six months would close every iron furnace on our seaboard, beggar every manufacturer, and deprive every workman of employment.

It is well known that for years past the English Government and the English manufacturers have had active, well-paid agents in this country, and men in official, journalistic and commercial positions, considered above suspicion, are leagued with these fellows in the two-fold object of influencing Congress not to support American steam lines or develop American steamship building interests, and to open our doors to the free introduction of the products of the British yards. Now, if any respectable body of Americans has joined this party it is to be regretted, but when they consider the facts—look at our own struggling efforts, now just beginning, to produce a few small iron vessels—look at our unprovided navy—remember how difficult it is in America to aggregate a large amount of capital on any one private thing—and how long it takes for even a very successful business to amass the capital, the skill, the machinery and material equal even to the smallest of the English yards—they will see the folly of such a course, and will turn aside from such a pernicious and suicidal doctrine in the hope that the coming session of Congress will inaugurate a coming greatness for our country in the same way by which England attained her greatness—support and fostering care—moral and material aid—to sustain lines of steamers wherever American commerce can be extended—to home enterprise of every character—until it is able to care for itself; then, competition with all—free trade, if need be—free to the broadest extent, and American talent will then defy the world.

We have nothing in America equal to an English steamship yard. We will not have in this generation if the Government does not aid American enterprise by protecting mechanic art and trade. We cannot realize what such English ship yards are, with all their economy, and accumulations of years of capital, "plant" and science. Before we undertake to place ourselves in opposition to them at a moment's notice, let us see what such an establishment is. In a general way, let us glance over one, and by no means the largest or oldest of these concerns. Take the Jarrow Works, started in 1852, three miles from the mouth of the Clyde. They cover 98 acres of ground, employ 5,000 men, have tributary to them the blast furnaces and coke ovens at Wallsend and the Port Mulgrave iron mines. They have increased the population of Jarrow in eighteen years from 600 to 22,000 souls. They have constructed the harbor of Port Mulgrave at a cost of \$150,000, and have two iron screw steamers, and other vessels, constantly employed carrying to them the iron ores. They have machine shops—some containing 110 machines—pattern, smith, erecting, boiler and forge shops, with steam hammers weighing seven tons; rivet making sheds; blast furnaces for pig iron; kentledge and other castings; rolling mills, making 450 tons of plates per week; rolling mills for angle iron, round and square, merchant bars, rails, etc., and puddling furnaces. Fifteen tank locomotives are employed in conveying materials between the furnaces and other departments.

The first steamer built by these Works was the John Bowes, of 630 tons, in 1852, and at the end of 1854 thirteen steamers had been launched. In 1856 the great iron clad Terror was built in three months for the English Government. This ship carried twenty-six 68-pound guns. In 1855 the graving dock, the largest on the coast—410 feet long—was built. From 1852 to 1868 there were built 239 vessels, aggregating 205,419 tons. This includes the Terror, above spoken of; the Dufensee, iron clad frigate, 2,688 tons,

and the Junma, troop ship, 4,178 tons, for the British Government, and the transatlantic steamers

	Tons	Tons
Georgia	2,870	Scotland
Virginia	2,007	England
Pennsylvania	2,000	1,717
Louisiana	2,100	Nebraska
Ohio	3,100	Manhattan
Ontario	3,510	Chicago
Helvetia	3,510	Minnesota
		Colorado

Since then there has been built for the British Government the Cerberus, an iron plate monitor of 2,107 tons, with only one hatchway, made of a solid tube of iron, twin screws, and steered with a hanging rudder. There have also been built the transatlantic steamers Novadu and Idaho, of 8,100 tons each, and there are six large vessels—one a "ram," for the Government now building.

THE WEST SHORE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Extraordinary Statement—False Figures and Issues.

The Mysterious Yacht Mystic, and what Became of It.

The Directors, Messrs. U. A. Murdoch, Allan Hay, et al.

ON EITHER HORN OF A DILEMMA THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE.

A Warning to Future Bank and Railroad Financiers.

THE NEW YORK & FORT LEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

FURTHER MURDOCH FRAUDS.

One of the most extraordinary statements ever made in relation to a railroad company is that which appears in Poor's "Manual of the Railroads of the United States, third series, for 1870-71." This work assumes to be "official," and as most of its data relating to roads in this State are derived from the Department at Albany they are supposed to be verified in accordance with law by the oaths of the officers and the moral responsibility of the Board of Directors. This is especially the condition in regard to unfinished railroads, and hence emphatically applies to the one under consideration—the West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company. The whole official statement may be found also in the State Engineer Report for 1869.

The statement referred to sets forth that this Company has a capital by charter of \$4,000,000, that there is "paid in \$526,700, that there had been paid for land, fencing, etc., \$500,000; that the funded debt on 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds is \$612,300, the floating debt \$6,028 70—total stock, bonds and debt, \$1,145,123 70." Cost of road, etc., to September 30, 1869, \$619,446 05.

The "line of road" by this report is from Newburg to Albany in this State.

Now we assert in the most positive manner, that after careful searching along the line thus indicated *not a single mile nor any part of a mile of railroad in any condition of construction could be found!! Not is there a single acre of land, whether for right of way or otherwise, nor any fence whatever belonging to the Company!!* We did learn, however, by special inquiry, that a small white steam yacht, which our informant said was called "The Mystery," had been engaged about two years ago in making surveys—that the work was "mysterious," as the engineers frequently were without supplies or money to buy them. Following out the inquiry in the city we obtained a clue to other matters—the name of the yacht was the "Mystic" and not "Mysterious," and of these matters and the yacht we shall have some extraordinary developments hereafter.

"Ah! what a tangled web we weave When first we venture to deceive."

We return to the "statement" and declare it false in every particular, and apparently premeditatedly so, for the purpose of covering up or of committing fraud. Mr. Poor derived the statements from the Department at Albany, they are sworn to in regular form, and the officers will find it difficult to escape the charge of perjury, and the Board of Directors, every one of them, should be held morally as culpable as those whom they authorized to thus act. Who are these Directors? The same report gives their names as U. A. Murdoch, T. J. S. Flint, Warren Delano, D. Crawford, Jr., J. Boorman Johnston, A. G. Agnew, S. B. Chittenden, Jacob Van Wagoner, John Van Nest, Allen Hay, C. D. Van Wagoner, C. S. Brown, of New York, and C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, Ct. Allen Hay is President and Acting Treasurer, and Charles B. Stewart is Engineer. The last two named are usually the oath takers, or instruments of the Directors to authenticate the statement which the law requires annually to be made by the Board of Directors, but in this instance it was done by Mr. Hay alone, and he steps beyond his duties to put a certificate at the end still further vouching for the matter, and increasing his own liabilities for intended misrep-

Dec. 3, 1870.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

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resentation under oath. And as the spirit, intent and letter of the General Railroad Law of this State is to make Directors responsible for misrepresentation, this Board, though there may be some innocent, will doubtless yet find that all in it will be held to answer under the provisions of the law.

In this "highly respectable Board," whose officers do not hesitate at swearing to such untruthful statements, will be found the name of U. A. Murdoch who was president of the Continental National Bank, which office he was compelled to yield to another, for reasons confined within the said Bank's parlor. This action of the bank directors regarding the aforesaid Murdoch having occurred at or about the time that such a vast issue of bonds and shares as sum up \$1,145,023 70, was made on account of a railroad company which has not a mile of constructed road, would seem to point to some attempt, on the part of Murdoch, to involve said bank with these brilliant financial movements on the part of the said railroad, which his colleagues of the bank directors did not care to become connected with.

An examination of the records at Albany shows that there was an amalgamation of the Hudson River Railroad Company with the West Shore Railroad Company; that the latter made its statement up to December 1868, at which time all its work was suspended, and has NOT SINCE BEEN RECOMMENCED. This statement under oath shows:

"Subscribed capital, \$400,000; paid-up capital, \$40,350. Amount of funded debt, \$38,000; floating debt, \$12,219."

It seems that the total expenditures of about \$90,569 was for organization, surveys and a small portion graded work at the New Jersey State line, and yet, with these recorded facts in evidence, this board of railroad and bank directors manufactured a statement exceeding the real one by nearly thirteen times, or, the real expenditure being only the sum of \$90,569, the false issue, or excess, is \$1,054,454 70, to make it equal to present statement of \$1,145,023 70. Will Mr. Murdoch, as president of the Bank at the time this sworn inflation occurred in the West Shore Company, enlighten the public as to where this enormous excess has been placed, or what account it covers up?

Notwithstanding the company was doing no work, it appears to have been recently hard pressed for money, for we learn that the fine yacht Mystic was sold for less than a third of her value to Messrs. Gould, Smith & Martin, by one of the directors who, it is said, substituted his clerk for the broker, after putting this broker to the expense of carriage hire, in examination of the yacht, and who pocketed the commission of \$250 on a sale which makes himself and his fellow directors personally liable for the value of the yacht; for by inspecting the mortgage on record in Rockland County, we find that it covers all the property of the Company, and the proceeds of this boat, if legally sold, could only have been applied upon the bonds. If Mr. Mallory, whom the published law notices show to have commenced a suit on bonds given in payment for this yacht, will act upon this hint, and sue the president and directors for illegal conversion of property, he will gain his money, without any difficulty whatever, and make an example which will be valuable to such bank financiers and railroad managers as are banded together in this most dishonest of all the dis-honorable enterprises of the present period, if the statements, as published by Poor, are put forth by these said managers of the, in this case, future fraud illustrious West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company.

The New York and Fort Lee Railroad Company is owned by the same parties. The frauds of the Murdochs originated in it, as connected with the West Shore Co.

We have the particulars of the conspiracy entered into by which the nominal price of this Fort Lee Road was fixed at \$250,000, being something more than five times its cost. One half of the \$250,000 was made up by false bank checks, in order to help Murdoch to swindle his victims out of \$150,000 cash, in which they were to share.

We shall, in a subsequent article, give the names of these parties in full, with the details and plans to issue shares and bonds in the New York and Fort Lee to a corresponding amount with the false issues made in the West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company. Fortunately for the public, the timely notice we thus give may save it from being swindled in the Fort Lee bonds, as we have been swindled in the bonds of the West Shore Hudson River Railroad Co., under its "highly respectable," and now illustrious Board of Directors.

There are several other points connected with these very questionable transactions which will be presented to the public, with the names of the persons connected with them, as soon as space and time permit. Suffice it to say here that a more rascally transaction, both in conception and development, than the West Shore and Hudson River and the New York and Fort Lee Railroad Companies have been parties to, may be sought in vain among the many swindling games of railroad directories, which have flourished so well in this country during the last few years.

LESSONS IN POLITICAL FINANCING.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:
I closed my last letter with a question, "Who next?" and I open this by answering—the next one is

NILES G. PARKER.

Mr. Parker is Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, and is considered one of the least honest of all the swarm of adventurers that infest this unfortunate State.

He was enlisted by Mr. J. W. Collins (P. O. Box 33, Beaufort, S. C.) in the First Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment at Haverhill, Mass., where he had been an unsuccessful proprietor of a restaurant and bar. He appears later in the war as Captain in the 33d U. S. colored troops. After he left the army he set up business in Charleston, S. C., and failed, compromising with his creditors for about twenty-five cents in the dollar. He is now rich. How did he get so? By dishonesty.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868; and at the first election for State officers he was elected Treasurer for four years.

One exploit of this member of the Scott "Ring" must suffice as a specimen of the man and of the work he does. This one exploit is his making a "margin" of \$93,000 out of the State in one pile. It was done in this wise: The Schley lands, lying in Charleston County, were purchased for about \$27,000, and sold to the State, through the Land Commission, for \$120,000, which was paid out of the State land appropriation, \$27,000 to the last holder of the land—a land broker in Charleston—and \$93,000 into the pocket of the man who "manipulated" the job. That man was Treasurer Parker. The guilt is fixed upon him in a variety of ways. 1. The charge was made publicly in the newspapers; and every member of the Board took the trouble to exculpate himself except Parker. 2. Senator W. Beverly Nash, of Richland County, stated in a public speech, at Gadsden, that he had heard Parker accused of this theft in the presence of the Governor and others, and that Parker did not have the hardihood to deny it. 3. A member of the Land Commission avers that Parker stole the \$93,000. 4. Timothy Hurley—a member of the same party and now a member of the Legislature—told the writer of this that Parker had evaded a technical conviction and probably escaped the Penitentiary by canceling the evidences of the sale, which was done after the public became fully aware of the crime.

The Land Commission consists of a Commissioner, who is merely an agent of the Board, which consists of Governor Scott, Treasurer Parker, Secretary Cardozo, Comptroller General Neagle and Attorney General Chamberlain—fine fellows in fraud and prostitution of office, without equals in the world probably. This Board sits in judgment whenever a lot of land is offered for sale to the State through the Commission. They decide upon the purchase, fix the price, and then order the Commission to buy it. By co-operation in crime they do turns for one another. The above turn was Treasurer Parker's, and a "good" turn it was.

There are others. Who next?

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

In Austin Friars, in London, are the counting-rooms of some of the strongest banking houses and financial institutions of Europe—houses before the splendor of whose business achievements and the greatness of whose capital the best managed corporations we have in this country must "pale their ineffectual fires." "Austin Friars" is merely the monastery building of the friars of many years gone by. Here great commercial and banking enterprises, which have been handed down through generations, gradually accumulating experience, and influence, and vast wealth, are to be found in this ancient, unpretending abode. Why is this?

The question would seem a strange one to an Englishman, but the fact seems stranger to an American, accustomed to see the first fruits of financial success, instead of being made to perform the proper operation of capital, swallowed up and locked up in ostentatious buildings.

A few years ago some English Insurance Companies commenced the erection of extravagant offices. Public suspicion in conservative England was at once excited, and the result completely justified it. The lapse of but a short time showed a number of huge concerns disastrously bankrupt.

In the present inflated values given here to real estate, such building extravagance as our companies have commenced really seems to us highly censurable, and more particularly so when we see all around evidences of the unprofitable present character of such offices, without taking into consideration at all their almost certain depreciation in the course of time, when such property falls to its sensible price, as it surely must. There is nothing—absolutely nothing—to sustain prices so ridiculous, and they appear more so the more the subject is examined. Moreover, it takes but very little discussion to demonstrate very practically the absurdity which, with an immense surplus of

building ground—any number of unoccupied houses—a very general foreclosure of mortgages (the most significant fact of all), enormous taxation, and no corresponding increase of population or commerce, yet gravely insists upon values—both in rents and sales—that would make opulent princes, in the active, populous cities of the Old World, grow crazy with rage at the idea of paying, or consider themselves disgraced Shylocks in demanding.

As a practical instance of the vulnerability of this "bubble" to sensible argument, we notice that immediately after the appearance of our last article on this subject an auction sale of Central Park lots had to be withdrawn for lack of purchasers, and prices dropped to \$19,000 from the \$30,000 which had been expected or demanded per lot. But even \$19,000!!!! Yet on Fifth avenue, near the Park, \$40,000 is asked for vacant lots 25x100!!! and proportional arbitrary values are named for all other kinds of real property. To put such prices on real estate, and to make up combinations between auctioneers and capitalists to force them on an unwilling and burdened population, is the next most criminal thing to taking bread from the mouths of the starving poor. When a reaction takes place, loading up speculators with property which they will find it impossible to realize on, or causing the ruin of the dupes of these speculators, we shall pity neither the one nor the other. Our pity is reserved for those who are now subjected to these extortions which are driving men to the frauds in railroad and other companies which we are weekly exposing, and which are gradually crowding out of this city young men of character and energy where talents ought to be its support, but who cannot sustain themselves in the position they are entitled to against the operations of such fancy values, and who, with the better class of industrious mechanics—quite as essential to the welfare of the municipality—are leaving, to contribute their exertions elsewhere to building up rivals to New York.

This is not "vain talk." Let any one take the statistics of commerce and manufactures of Philadelphia and Baltimore and their suburbs—note the increase—and learn in surprise, that it is due to the efforts of exiled New Yorkers. We have before us the names of three large establishments whose manufactures have for years been a source of pride and profit to our city, and who, within but a few weeks, have carried to the shores of the Delaware river, near Philadelphia—their capital, their machinery, and many of their workmen; and their sole reason for the change, delayed until it was a necessity, was the extravagant expense of remaining in New York. If nothing else will end the carnival of real estate speculation, such facts as these will, but unfortunately they will at the same time inflict a lasting injury upon us. No city is safe which once permits the sources of its prosperity to begin to join its rivals. Railroads and steamships in these days equalize advantages of location. When young energies leave and manufacturers establish themselves elsewhere, merchants and bankers and brokers will be swept into the current and when, too late, there will be realized the mischief these things have done. Slowly and silently, but surely they have commenced their work against us. We see the results beginning in the manufactures of Philadelphia. In Baltimore under the British flag, steam communication with Europe and its direct connection with the West, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is successfully established and making an inroad on an emigration business and a commerce heretofore, in this country, exclusively claimed by New York, and on which she levied heavy charges.

Can we not draw a lesson from that avarice which "doth o'erleap itself and fall on t'other side?" We cannot see how speculative prices are ruining our prospects, yet we listen to the speech of Governor Seymour, in which he urges that prosperity would be given to the whole country could a national system be inaugurated by which our people should be carriers immediately and cheaply to Europe of the great grain crop of the West, and we gaze with wonder and depreciation at the short-sightedness of Chicago, which locks up in its elevators—to be ruined by mouldiness and heat—this grain crop—not that it may be a subject for legitimate business, but that it may be kept idle—rotting or spoiling—no matter, so long as it can be a subject of "speculation" in which the capitals of bankers and corporations, never ready for honest trade, hasten to co-operate. And we, lookers-on in this instance, recognize that influences, formed in disgust at this speculation, are ripening to take from Chicago the grain trade she has so misused and make her elevators useless evermore.

Let our private capitalists, our savings banks and insurance companies who are supplying the means for "locking up" real estate, that auctioneers and brokers may advance or sustain the false values put on it, retrace their steps, even at present loss, before a greater loss falls on them and their fellow-citizens in common. If they do not, the "ineluctable logic of events" will yet make our city bitterly regret.

Can it be that this speculative fever, the recklessness of

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faith and the disregard of uncertainties it taints everything it touches with, has anything to do with the growing inclination of life insurance companies to litigate losses, and not even to acquiesce in the decision of the twelve men forming a jury—who have patiently listened to each side of the discussion—but to carry cases, on appeal, to higher courts, tiring out by the delay of years, which is nothing to them, and perhaps everything to the individual claimant—or exhausting the legal opposition which the shallow persons opposed to them can afford to maintain?

The credit of a life insurance company was once a very sacred thing. No pretext was ever sought for to evade a payment, nor was a payment resisted, except in cases of deep crime; but now we can't pick up a newspaper without seeing the law report of some trial between a company and the beneficiary, under a policy, and the resistance to payment is very often on grounds that whatever may be the legal technicalities of, no fair-minded man would hesitate in calling treacherous, dishonest, and supported, too, with a very one-sided strength, inasmuch as the company holds the advantages of capital, influence, leisurely action and the death of the principal witness on the other side. Everyone knows the very general ignorance, outside of the medical profession, on physiology. Everyone knows that he believes everybody else to be mortal, but not himself—at least, not immediately so: and examination shows that every man also entertains first the same happy self-conviction. It follows, then, that a man's opinion of the value of his own life to an insurance company is worthy of no belief. For this reason companies have applicants examined by a skilled surgeon, and brokers know how ludicrously astonished and unbelieving and indignant unsuccessful applicants sometimes are at the surgeon's report.

The surgeon is the agent of the Company in making this examination. The applicant does not understand even the meaning of the questions he is told to sign, and does not consider them other than a mere form to be carelessly gone through. The surgeon makes a careful *personal* examination. His report is decisive, and on it a policy is given or refused. Now, in all fairness, has not the assured the right to believe himself insured when a policy is given? Are his family, after his death, to be made to suffer for a suddenly discovered incompetency of the Company's officer? And yet he is scarcely cold in his grave before it may be surmised that his anatomical arrangement embodied some defect which he didn't mention and the surgeon didn't discover, or at any rate speak of, and so—the "Company consider themselves justified in resisting," etc.

About a hundred years ago Insurance Companies were started for all kinds of queer purposes. Among them was one for insurance against "lying," and if the promises of our present companies are to be evaded in this way, we advise the revival of the "Assurance Company against Lying" and that every one should take an insurance from it against *post mortem* deceits in the particular life insurance policy he holds; otherwise his executors will find, perhaps, a very poor satisfaction in reading of the assiduity of our Companies in increasing their *expenses* and erecting wonderfully extravagant buildings, and inciting even their "country cousins" to do likewise. When Dr. Phelps founded the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, of which he was President, its office was in a hall bedroom, and the President built the fires and swept the floor. Now that Company is imitating in Connecticut, in the erection of a costly building, the example of the "Equitable," and if anybody wants to know what that is, let him go to the corner of Broadway and Liberty street and view the office which cost \$2,500,000! or look at the details of a concern which, having about \$3,000,000 *net assets*, can make such an investment in real estate and use up in "expenditures" in 1869 the very comfortable little sum of only about one million and forty thousand dollars.

THAT PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

If the secret history of the managers of this railroad could be fully written, the good people of Philadelphia would find in their midst everything evil, which they are now so horrified at our possessing in the incarnation of the Erie Railroad in "Jim Fisk, Jr."—everything except the sturdy freebooter's open-hearted generosity, which must receive a certain amount of admiration when contrasted with the equally corrupt, but pitiful sneaking of the

"Ways that are dark,"

by which the Pennsylvania Railroad people have attained the bad pre-eminence which enables it to be asserted that "*tre judicary of Pennsylvania sit in their back parlor!*"

We gave a full account of this corporation in No. 26 of our journal, to which we ask our readers to refer; and, as to the comparison with the Erie Railroad, it is not perhaps inappropriate, inasmuch as the initiated in this city believe there is as close an understanding between the two companies as the timid avarice and the fear of *open scandal* of Philadelphia officials permits.

We now only desire to call attention to a late official re-

port of Mr. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, which, in the complaint of the Government of the United States, demonstrates very forcibly the danger, public and private, from the irresponsible, grasping, illegal and immoral courses of these great corporations, whose managers have shown, in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, that they can control the lobby, and, through the lobby, the Government, for the most scandalous waste of the people's money. In the case of the Erie Railroad the natural coalition between them and the lowest political morality and intelligence, by which their power and money is even openly used to destroy the purity of the ballot-box: in the case of the Pennsylvania Central that the judiciary of a State is assumed to be so much under its control as to "sit in its back parlor," so that but one more step is needed to place these managers in control of the "proletariat" and re-enact in our times and before our eyes the closing days of the Roman Republic. "Fisk, Jr." is a faint, a very faint, perception of what we shall yet have to witness, if no stay is made to all this. But to return to Mr. Creswell. He admits a very frequent interruption and delay in mail service; that the mails are not sent forward as they ought to be, and lays the blame on the management of the patriotic, public-serving Pennsylvania Railroad, and says that the connecting mail at Harrisburg was allowed to "lay over" thirty-four times in four months, because the Pennsylvania Company had not made arrangements for it. The Post-Office Department has no remedy for the evil and no control over it, because the maximum legal allowance to the railroads of \$375 per mile does not suit this Railroad Company, which refuses to contract at such rate and prefers to act on its daily whims in carrying or not carrying the United States mail!

We have a recollection that when a private individual—Commodore Vanderbilt—owning a private steam line to the South—was requested to take the mails at a very inadequate remuneration, he did so at an inconvenience, and left to the Government's ultimate decision what payment he should have. Is there any contrast between this course of the self-made man who presented to the Government the steam frigate "Vanderbilt" and the course of the corporation deriving its very existence—even to the making of its road-bed—from gifts of the people's money?

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

What we asserted regarding political parties in the first number of this journal, the parties themselves just begin to find is true. We then said that the Democratic party was effete, and that the Republican party only cohered by reason of place and power. It is really laughable to witness the efforts of the latter party in search of a policy. The party journals from every part of the country have suddenly awakened to the fact that there is no Republican party except what the officers can represent, and each for itself is "beating the bush to start some game" in the race for which the majority will join. The action of the Democracy pretty generally concedes that their strength lies in opposition to the "powers that be" rather than from any defined party policy. One of its great organs in this city during the late State elections, has had the courage to suggest that even the Woman's Rights question would be a better question to go before the people upon than any of the old issues which it justly considers have been dead so long that to stir them again would be to offend the common olfactory of the country.

If we are not seriously in error the parties will find before 1873 that they "might have gone further and done a great deal worse" than to take the woman question as a rallying point for the Presidential contest.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

In 1868, Wade Hampton, as spokesman for the Democratic party, declared its principles. In 1870 the Democratic party, if we are to judge from its organs, declares for itself—"repudiation—free trade—Jim Fisk, Jr." Wade Hampton declared against the results of the war—against the equal rights of men—against the power of the Congress of the nation. The Democratic party in 1870 follow this with national dishonesty—the ruin of American workingmen—and the support of, and alliance with the Erie clique.

Some very surprising facts have been brought together to show how true to its ideas this party has been whenever it has had the opportunity to be so, and how, knowing that the underlying principle of representative government is the greatest good of the greatest number, it "calls the greatest number, Number One"—and acts in accordance. "The new County Court House, the estimate for which were \$250,000, has now, under Democratic management, cost over \$10,000,000. Ohio has a population of 3,000,000, and its total taxation in 1869 was \$7 41 per capita; Illinois, with 2,500,000 population, \$1 20 per capita; Iowa, with 1,040,819 population, 53 cents per capita; the State tax of New York, \$2 91 per capita; and the city of New

York with 930,000 population is about \$26 for each man, woman and child. The salaries paid by the United States to General Grant and his Cabinet are \$53,000 annually; the salaries paid to the New York Democratic officials are \$429,900 annually. The United States Supreme Court costs \$36,500 annually, and the New York City Judiciary, \$473,000."

If this be a fair exhibit of the rapacity of one of our great political parties, which has always called its opponent as iniquitous as itself—and with reason if we are to credit the intimation of Gen. Barlow (republican) that dishonest official gain is so much a matter of course as to be made a basis for contribution for party—there certainly must be room for reform and for the creation of a new party which shall have two of the planks of its platform labelled—political honesty—and Woman's Rights.

When John Hampden proclaimed the great cause of "popular liberty," his devotion to it was sealed with his life's blood at Chalgrovefield. This majority of mankind then believed in the "divine rights" of king, and could not understand self-government; but the great principle did not die, and in a direct chain of effects from that battlefield it comes down through the years until it lives before us in the creation of this great republic.

Those who, only a short time ago, espoused the cause of that "everlasting nigger," and supported the abstract justice of the claim of equal rights for all men without distinction for race or color, were consigned to social and political isolation. No party cared or dared to make this a question upon which to go before the people, and as to "society," it was then ruled by the Southern owners of human chattels. But the advocates for freedom have lived to see the principle become the foundation stone of our greatest political party—pass through the ordeal of a fiery war—displace old landmarks and traditions—and live, a fixed and honored fact over the entire Continent.

No ridicule is, at this date, thought too unsparing for the doctrine that woman, having, if not a greater, at least an equal, interest with man in the performance of social institutions and in the honesty of the Government which is, theoretically, the security of life, property and happiness, ought to have an equal representation in that Government, an equal right with man—to decide how and by whom it shall be administered. Yet the time is coming faster than people think, when this right, recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution, will also be universally conceded, and another obstacle to the progress of humanity be put aside forever.

General Butler has published a letter concerning the McGarrahian claim, which was the cause of the difficulty between General Grant and Mr. Secretary of the Interior, Cox. The impression has been very general that Grant was opposing honest endeavors on the part of Cox, and trying to secure the titles to a favorite. Butler recites the evidence before the Congressional Committee, and puts an entirely new phase to the case, showing that neither McGarrahian nor the New India Company has any claim in law or equity—that the United States was simply about to be created out of millions of dollars then Grant interfered and stopped the issue on the Interior Department of any patent until Congress make its decision.

As the recent silver discoveries in the Lake Superior districts are attracting attention and may be made the cause of more "blowing of bubbles"—we do not think it inappropriate to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the State of Massachusetts has published a little pamphlet of "Tables of quotations of shares of corporations taxable by assessors," in twenty-seven pages of which there are about 735 names of mining companies, 306 of which are *utterly valueless*; 50 more are very doubtful, and the worth of the balanceranges from ten cents in the dollar, upward.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Ladies—The publication of my communication in your last issue, in which I expressed some bitterness of feeling concerning the delusion, corruption and worthlessness of the method of voting, as practised in our local elections, confirms my opinion of your lofty independence as journalists and publishers. And when I find such articles as "Something About Jesuits," by Mrs. Batty, and "Who is Responsible?" by Francis Barry, together with the "Startling Annunciation," by "V. C. W.," I must needs congratulate the intellectual freethinkers of the country upon the fact that they have at last a neutral ground upon which they may all meet and have a tilt with free lances, bold hearts and unsullied swords. Even I, an American, am allowed to ventilate the pent-up chambers of my soul and hurl a lance at the foreign hydra that rears its horrid head at our ballot boxes, and demands a score of votes for every head it wears; and, turning with loathing and disgust from the sickening spectacle, give utterance to a heartfelt prayer

that some giant-minded, just, and powerful "Pantareb," King or Queen, would come to rule us, rather than the beastly mob that robs us of our dearest rights with ruthless grip and brutal hand.

Even the branded and forty-times banished Jesuit, the Protestant synonym for all that is evil, vile and dangerous, is allowed a hearing by the "coming woman;" and in an atmosphere of boundless freedom, on this neutral ground, discussion in its broadest sense dispels the clouds of error, prejudice and wrong that shroud humanity, so that truth, justice, intelligence and freedom of brain may stand forth in the broad light of day.

The rights of nature, and the liberty that Love should have, if decently portrayed are not ignored by the two natural women who have the courage to say to a timid world—"speak out."

There is no affectation, no hypocrisy, no shuffling, no cant nor time-serving cringing, cowardly subserviency to error (because it is popular) in the true hearts of the brave women who have unfurled the banner of Light as against the cloud of Darkness; the standard of rationality as against the fog of unreason.

More light, more love, more liberty, more reason, should prevail, and it is only by daring, courage, boldness of publication, thus availing ourselves of the largest liberty of the press and of speech, that we can ever hope to reach the perfection of love and personal liberty, or the light of thorough knowledge.

It is the duty, therefore, of all free minds to sustain the noble effort embodied in this journal, to pave the way for future generations; so that those coming after us may not have their paths obstructed by the stumbling-blocks of present customs, born in ignorance and nurtured in hypocrisy. There is one, at least, who will aid the ladies in the cause they have espoused, and that one is,

Respectfully,
Wm. JONES.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

We clip the following sensible remarks from an article in the Philadelphia *Daily Chronicle*, and commend them to the consideration of our readers:

This is the age when, for the first time in human history, the rights of all living things are, in some way, recognized as existing. We are far enough yet from according to all their rights; but we talk about them; we see them, and thought is busy to determine how they should be best secured.

Even the dumb animals have their advocates. The bird flies, and the horse labors, exempt from many a former abuse, danger or ill. Man, with his superior muscle and pluck, has secured for himself a recognition that forbids others to trample upon privileges which he calls his own. And woman, too, is rising with her demand that whatever is man's right should also be conceded as her right as well. It is an age of rights; we wish to give all their due; and those who cannot speak for themselves must be spoken for.

In regard to women, our idea is that their present condition is neither as bad as it has been nor as good as it will be. There has already been so much thought and said about their rights as to receive some modification and a fairer degree of common justice. But, in regard to the rights of children very little has been thought, or said, or done. They cannot speak for themselves. There are few to speak for them. They are still looked upon very much as property. It is still conceded that their parents have an exclusive right to them. If those parents wish to send them to beg day after day, it is thought that they have an undoubted right to do so. If they desire to send their children forth as bootblacks at six or eight years of age, there are few interested, or disposed, to dispute their right to do so. Or, if they will that their children must stand all day at the loom, or by the spindles, or do some kind of manual work, instead of going to school, it is usually regarded as right that they should do even this. Nobody, perhaps, regards it as wisdom for them to do any of these things, but there are enough who regard it as an undoubted parental prerogative.

Now it is just this which we wish to stoutly and emphatically deny. The children have rights of their own, rights in which society ought to protect them in all cases where parental wisdom fails to do it. Children are not property. They are not the born servants and slaves of their parents. They belong to themselves, and it is their inalienable right to be, in an age like this, fitted for taking some useful and self-supporting place in the world's works. It is their right to receive an education according to their capacity, just as good as our public schools can provide. No parental authority has any right to intervene between them and those advantages which shall make their experience and influence in life the best possible. It is really of less consequence that the home of to-day be uncomfortable, than that both it and the homes of its children should be without promise. And parents should not be allowed to sacrifice the future of their children to their own desire to get on a little further in the world. Children ought to be protected against this short-sighted avarice of their fathers and mothers. Children are not to blame for the ignorance in which they are growing up. The fault is first parental, then social. If parents are poor and ignorant, general laws ought to provide that every child should not suffer unnecessarily from neglect, and humane individuals ought to see to it that in every neighborhood those laws take effect.

These poor parents plead that they need the work of their children to help in the maintenance of the family, to buy the

clothing and the daily bread. In some cases this plea is just. In a larger number of cases it is groundless. Where it is just, it would be a better public economy to keep the family and pay for the children's schooling, than to allow the parents to deprive the children of their early advantages, their rights to the privilege of education. The better citizens they would thus become would more than repay the community in dollars and cents for its forethought and justice.

It ought to be recognized first-principle that every child born into the bosom of society has a right to the very best we can do for it. The welfare of the whole community is more or less involved in its welfare. If it is so cared for as to be useful and productive, society is the gainer. But if it be left in neglect, becomes a vagrant, a criminal or a sot, society is continually taxed for its support, and has constantly a heavy bill of expenses to defend itself from its vicious depredations. If we do not secure to children their inalienable rights we suffer grievously for our neglect. We make the public expense greater, the public safety less, the public morality lower, and allow the whole public tone to fall far below the demands of a nominally Christian and enlightened age.

There are many other considerations touching the rights of children which are applicable to their treatment in the home. But to-day we had in view their treatment by society; its duty to secure them protection against the enslaving desire of poor and ignorant parents. We have abundant occasion to consider the matter. Here stand these twenty thousand children who have no schooling, no wise provisions made for them; who are beggars, vagrants, little boot-blacks, newsboys, and who are maturing every day. What are their prospects? What are they likely to become? What are all the Christians, all the philanthropists, all the wealthy and the wise doing to secure them their higher rights?

PROFESSOR HUXLEY deserves the thanks of all scientific men for his courageous speech in the section of Anatomy and Physiology, at the British Association, on one of the most painful subjects suggested by science. It is the misfortune of experimental science that it not only comes in contact with infinite varieties of prejudice, but at one point it comes in contact, and we must say in conflict, with some of the best feelings of our nature. What is called vivisection has long been recognized as one important method for the acquisition of physiological knowledge, and the cruelties to which it opens the way, and to which, in some cases, it has undoubtedly led, have raised protests against it even among scientific men. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast;" and one of the latest results of civilization has been the protection of the animal world against wanton oppression and cruelty. But we are quite prepared to admit that pain inflicted for the sake of scientific knowledge is not to be confounded with mere brutal cruelty. A butcher bleeding a poor calf almost to death to make the meat white and wholesome; a farmer plucking the geese alive to make our feather beds elastic and pleasant, are no more to be put in the same category with a scientific man watching the effect of poisons on a group of rabbits than they are to be compared, on the other hand, with a rascal who hangs up a couple of cats by their tails to see them tear one another to pieces. Yet in these matters we have three forms of animal torture. The human brute is cruel because he enjoys the cruelty. He gloats over suffering, and plays the tyrant over the helpless part of the creation which is able to suffer. The tradesman is cruel without thinking of the cruelty. He has inherited a bad system; he cannot sell his veal or his feathers if he does not prepare them in the way which involves cruelty, and he does it as a mere affair of his business. There is a difference in the degree of culpability between these two kinds of cruelty, though both are to be condemned by every instinct of humanity and every dictate of a civilizing policy, and ought to be punishable by summary process and imprisonment. But it is impossible to put in the same category with these persons a scientific man who, like Dr. Brown-Sequard, performs experiments on living animals in the pursuit of knowledge. Such experiments are conducted with the simple desire to solve certain problems which are of the highest importance to the welfare of mankind. Dr. Brown-Sequard, as Professor Huxley stated, has obtained by the study of living animals a wonderful knowledge of the diagnosis of disease, and turning this knowledge to practical account in medicine, his consulting-rooms were soon "crowded by human beings suffering under multiform varieties of nervous disorder, who sought at his hands and from his knowledge that relief which they could not obtain elsewhere." In view of such an example and of the important knowledge which has thus been accumulated, we are quite ready to join Professor Huxley in his authoritative protest against confounding such experiments with common cruelty to animals. At the same time it will be admitted by all who are concerned that the mere repetition of the experiments for the experiment's sake, or from mere curiosity, is in every way to be deprecated. It is the fact, as Dr. Huxley has pointed out, that some knowledge of the processes of life, which is very needful to human welfare, is absolutely unattainable except by a process of experiment and observation on living animals. Are we to go without that knowledge and without the help it may give to comfort and heal thousands of suffering men and women, because it can only be obtained by imposing some suffering on a rabbit, a mouse, or some other animal? The question answers itself. But it is, of course, only the resulting knowledge that renders the experiment justifiable. The rabbit suffers, that men may be saved from suffering. The principle

defines the exact limit to such experiments. They must be performed with every possible economy of pain, and with every possible guarantee that the pain is inflicted in the actual pursuit of knowledge. In Dr. Brown-Sequard's hands, such experiments are perfectly justifiable and right, but in the hands of persons who only want to copy his experiments and see for themselves that which the original experimenter has seen and to which he has testified might be described as cruelty to animals.

QUEER MARRIAGES.

The "most married" woman of which there is any record was undoubtedly the Harlem woman spoken of by Evelyn in his diary, whose propensity for remarrying had finally to be checked by law. She married her twenty-fifth husband, and, being now a widow, was prohibited to marry in future.

Many years ago, a man in Hartsville, N. Y., became attached to a young and beautiful damsel, who died before their intended marriage could be consummated. He then married the mother of the deceased, who was some twenty years his senior, but with whom he lived quite happy until she was eighty and he sixty years of age. As the wife had by this time become quite decrepit, they adopted a maid of some thirty summers, who had lived with them a year and a half when the old lady died. Before the time appointed for the funeral, the man himself was taken sick, on which account the funeral services were postponed four weeks. But in less than two weeks he sent for a justice of the peace and was married to the maid he had adopted. The next day the couple applied to the town for support, and a week later the man himself died, his funeral being attended before that of his first wife, and the woman he had so recently married being the only mourner. Human folly is "vast and imitatable."

When Socrates was asked whether it were better for a man to get married or live single, he replied: "Let him do either and he will repent it."

With due respect to Socrates, we must object to the above. We once knew a fortune-hunting young man who married a maiden lady on the wintery side of fifty. She was worth about \$100,000, and died in less than a month after the celebration of the nuptial ceremonies. He inherited her property, and he never repented his marriage.

Among the ancient Germans it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old. By the laws of Lycurgus the most special attention was paid to the physical education, and no delicate or sick women were allowed to marry.

In the Royal Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth in Aragon. The document bound husband and wife to faithful wedlock for seven years. It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally divided; if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

In Borneo, marriages, which generally succeed a lengthened routine of enigmatical courtship peculiar to these people, are celebrated with great pomp and considerable originality. The bride and bridegroom are conducted from the opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is performed. They are seated on two bars of iron, symbolic of the vigorous and lasting blessings in store for them. A cigar and a betel leaf, carefully prepared with areca nut, are put into the hands of each. One of the officiating priests advances, waves two fowls over the heads of the betrothed, and, in a long address to the Supreme Being and a short one to the couple, calls down eternal blessings on them, implores that peace and happiness attend the union, and gives some temporal advice, sometimes of a character more medical than saintly. The spiritual part being thus concluded, the material succeeds. The beads of the affirmed are knocked together four times; then the bridegroom puts his betel leaf and cigar into the mouth of the bride—and thus they are acknowledged a wedded couple, with the sanction of their religion. At a later period on the nuptial evening, fowls are killed, the blood caught in two cups, and from its color the priest foretells the happiness or misery of the newly married. The ceremony is closed by a feast, much dancing and noisy music.

It appears from portions of the above, which we clip from a "city daily," that the subject of marriage with limitations, and of stirpiculture, are not altogether of modern origin. When it is remarked that the most noted lawgiver of ancient or modern time realized the importance of having none but healthy children born, it may not be considered unignorant or out of place in these days of rapid advancement to advocate every method which shall tend to the production of healthy, and consequently perfect children. Those who make light of the subject and turn it to ridicule, only expose their own insignificance to all who have an enlarged comprehension of humanity and its destiny.

IRON RIVER STEAMERS AT THE WEST.—Cincinnati has just inaugurated a new style of steamer for the navigation of Western and inland rivers. The boat is built of iron—180 feet long, 42 wide, and 6½ feet deep in the hull. She is enclosed in an iron shell, varying three-eighths to five-eighths in thickness, and is very much stronger than a wooden vessel. The vessel is divided into eight water-tight compartments, and is almost proof against sinking. Should one or more of her sections be pierced she would not be in danger of sinking, and it would be almost impossible for her to be lost by drowning, and fire is out of the question the whole bulk being iron. The vessel is in fact a model of her kind, and is attracting earnest attention from those interested in the inland marine. It is predicted that New Orleans will build a large fleet of them.

FACTS FOR THE LANDLADY.—For ten years past we have been using in our establishment Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and also Sewing Machines of other manufacturers; and after so many years we have arrived at the conclusion that Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are greatly superior to all others.

All the parts of the mechanism are so strong that the expense for repairs is merely a trifling. Besides, they can execute a larger variety of sewing than all other machines. The simplicity of their mechanism makes the repairs easy; they do not tire the operator, and make very little noise in running. In a word, they cannot fail to be of great value to persons in want of Sewing Machines.

CHARLES DODD, JR.
Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

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CHICKERING & SONS, TRIUMPHANT AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

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FIRST GOLD MEDAL

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of the best, and above all other Pianos exhibited.
A General Exhibition is given, and a strict adherence
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Chickering and Sons offer for the use of Schools,
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which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism and durability and
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Less than One
Elegant Waterfalls of India, \$1.
Reduced from \$2.
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Black Velvet and Blue Satin
Great Reduction from one.
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Velvet and Cashmere Cloths
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Infanta Silks, Royal Silks, Hems and Caps.
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A Large Assortment of
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Embossed Satins, Zephyr and Musk Cloth, Colours
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Alaska Satin Sets for \$2.
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From \$1.50 to \$2.

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which will be found the cheapest

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SILK PLUSHES, in all colors.

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in splendid designs and colorings at less than

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Foreign and Domestic Shawls in great variety,

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5,000 " " 27½. " " 30.

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Special attention is called to the Great Reduction

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64 Plaids (all wool), \$1.50, reduced from \$2.25.

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Diamond Armure Cloth, Japanese Silks,

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Black COLORED SATIN best quality, \$1.25, worth

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An elegant assortment of

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Our best \$1.50 Alpaca reduced to \$1.25 per yard this week.

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Our best \$0.04 Alpaca reduced to \$0.03 per yard this week.

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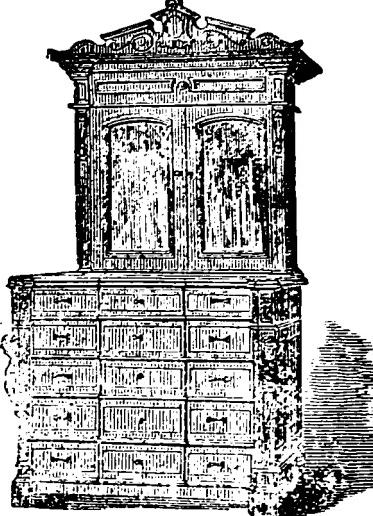
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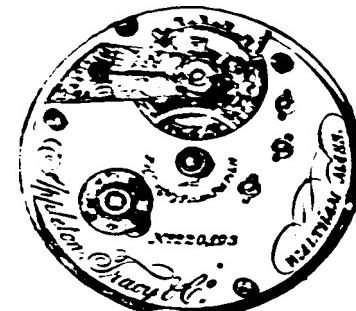
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Send for Illustrated price list, and you will oblige
by saying if you saw this in Woodhull & Claflin's
WEEKLY.**CALISTOGA COGNAC.**This pure Brandy has now an established reputa-
tion, and is very desirable to all who use a stimu-
lant medicinally or otherwise.Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J.
G. Pohle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State
Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely
grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

California Wines and

Fine Domestic Cigars.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,
66 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

*New and
Exquisite Perfum
Woodworths
Respectfully Dedicated
Nilssson Bouquet.
By S. Brannan & Co.
335 Broadway, N.Y.
& Reddick.*

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD ROOMS.

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

69 & 71 BROADWAY,

(Nearly opposite Wall St.)

Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the
Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers.The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines,
Brandies and Cigars.

Wholesale Store—71 BROADWAY.

JOHN GAULT.

A GREAT OFFER!!Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELO-
DEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers,
Chickering's Sons included, AT EXTREMELY LOW
PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take
from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let,
and rent money applied if purchased.**Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia.****HUDNUT'S
Rheumatic Remedy**

IS WARRANTED TO CURE.

This great standard medicine has been used in thou-
sands of cases without a failure. The most painful
and distressing cases yield at once to its magical
influence.This is not a quack medicine; on the contrary it is
a strictly scientific remedy, prepared by a practical
chemist, and was for many years in use in the practice
of one of our most successful physicians, since de-
ceased.Let all who are afflicted with these painful diseases
resort at once to this remedy. Why should you suffer
when relief is at hand? And remember that a cure is
guaranteed in all cases.Certificates of remarkable cures to be seen at the
headquarters of this medicine.**HUDNUT'S PHARMACY,**

218 Broadway,

Herald Building.

Price, 88 per bottle.

BEDDING.

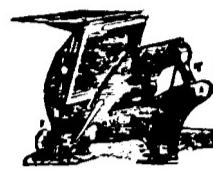
BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
No. 50 FOURTH AVENUE
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store),
Importers of Scotch American Horse Hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Etc., Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Pillows, Cravats, etc.
Feathers, Feather-bed Boxes and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam, and rendered of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX

EVERY PERSON DOING BUSINESS



SHOULD HAVE A
NOVELTY JOB PRINTING
PRESS WITH WHICH
TO DO

HIS OWN PRINTING.

No more valuable means of advertising can be employed, and no greater convenience can be added to any business office than one of these Presses and a few dollars' worth of Type. No more useful, entertaining or instructive present could be made to any boy or girl. Most lads of fourteen could with one of them easily do all the printing required in his father's business.

A clerk in every business house in the country should have one. He could readily do all his employer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profitably employ his leisure time.

The Presses are unsurpassed for a VILLAGE NEWSPAPER and JOB OFFICE.

Prices of Presses—\$15, \$30, \$32, \$35. Send for full descriptive illustrated circular, with testimonials from all parts of the country, and specimens of plain and colored printing done on the press, and specimen sheets of types, cuts, etc., to

BENJ. O. WOODS,

MANUFACTURER,

351 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Dealer in every description of Printing Materials;

Or to the following Agents:

C. C. THURSTON, No. 16 College Place, New York;
KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market street,
Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. KELLOGG, 68 West Van
Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

"THE BLEES."

NOISELESS,

LINK-MOTION,

LOCK-STITCH



Sewing Machine

Challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion.

Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

MANUFACTURED BY

BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO.,
623 BROADWAY, New York.

MADAME DURBROW,

MODES,

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,

30 East Eighteenth Street,

One door from Broadway.

HERCULES MUTUAL



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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMART, President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

THOS. H. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,
Supt. German Department,
230 Grand Street, New York.

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE RAILROAD DEPOT

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Having purchased the privilege and sole right of Advertising in all the Depots along the route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind favors.

For those who desire their names and specialties constantly before the public, there can be no better medium, as the Depots are constantly refilling with residents and strangers—the great centre of attraction, both in city and country, being the Railroad Depot.

All Advertisements will be neatly framed and kept in good order.

Parties not already having Show Cards are requested to have them made of the following sizes:

PRICES.

FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEPOT.
Size of Frame, 6in. by 9in. \$3 per annum.
" " 6in. by 18in. \$5
" " 9in. by 12in. \$8

For Larger sizes, where the Frame is furnished, \$4 per square foot per annum.

DISCOUNT.

For the same Advertisement in more than one Depot, a discount of 1 cent. for each Depot will be allowed, viz.:

For 5 Depots 5 per cent.

" 10 " 10 "

Special contracts made on application to the Railroad Depot Advertising Agency, William B. Humphreys, 17 Cedar street, N. Y.

TERMS:

All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in three and six months.

All larger amounts, special agreement.

P. O. Box 6717

Mrs. J. E. Holden's MAGASIN DE MODES,

630 SIXTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-seventh street, New York.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Feathers, Flowers
Bonnets, Ribbons, Jet Sets, etc.

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

COLBY WRINGERS! Best and Cheapest! COMPOSED of indestructible materials! COMPACT, simple, durable, efficient! COMPARE it with any other machine!

COLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. LISTER, ASTROLOGER,
25 Lowell street, Boston.
For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REMEMBER,

BRADY'S FAMILY BITTERS.

D. C. BRADY & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



J. R. TERRY,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN

HATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of 623 Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),
Begs to inform the Ladies of New York and vicinity,
that she continues the MOURNING MILLINERY
and DRESSMAKING in all its branches, at

870, BROADWAY

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

BEST FAMILY SOAP.

**Liberal Inducements
TO PURCHASERS.**

**A Plan Deserving the Attention
of Every Family.**



MILD, CERTAIN, SAFE, EFFICIENT
It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and invigorates all the vital functions, without causing injury to any of them. The most complete success has long attended its use in many localities, and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys—of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women—it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.
1 box, \$4.25 Postage 6 cents.
5 boxes, 1.00 " 18 "
12 " 2.25 " 39 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

CARBOLIC SALVE

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all Druggists at 20 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Complexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches.

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cents each. Hrr.

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. Salesroom, 683 Broadway, New York.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame Webb

Has the honor to inform her numerous customers that she has opened a first-class establishment at

No. 773 BROADWAY, N. Y.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart's).

Where she intends carrying on the above business in all its branches.

DRESSES made in the latest and most fashionable styles, on shortest notice. Special attention paid to mourning suits.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame A. A. Binns,

773 BROADWAY,

Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stearne's.

Offers to the public a splendid assortment of Bonnets, Round Hat, Chignons, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., &c., of the latest and most elegant styles.

REMEMBER,

OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and transacting its business through the Agency of DANFORTH BROTHERS, at 40 MURRAY STREET, New York City. It offers to the public its **GOLD MEDAL SOAP**, in boxes of 40 lbs., at \$5 a box, and gives purchasers an opportunity for dividends on each box—the dividends ranging from \$5 to \$2500. On each 10,000 boxes sold, and as soon as each 10,000 shall be sold, there will be 327 cash dividends made, varying from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to \$2,500. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$32,500—viz. **A BROWNSTON HOUSE**, in Brooklyn (the Deed of which has been left with the Safe Deposit Company, 146 and 148 Broadway), in trust for the purchaser of the fortunate box, and the balance in cash dividends, from \$5 to \$1,000 each. There will be

\$45 000 DIVIDED TO PURCHASERS. in 1,635 Serial Dividends, and 866 Final Dividends, making 2,501 dividends in all. Purchasers of this

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

will receive a properly numbered bill of purchase for each and every box purchased, the holders of which will share in the Dividends in each of the 10,000 boxes to which their bills of purchase belong, and then ALL will share in the Final Grand Dividend, when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold.

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

This plan should not be classed with the numerous gift enterprise humbugs. It is an honest and legitimate business plan for introducing to public notice the Superior Goods of an Established and Reputable Corporation. The plan is set forth in detail in the circulars of the Company, which can be had at 40 Murray street, or of any of the numerous local agents, and in which reference is made, by permission, to a large number of well-known business and public men to the integrity and honorable management of the MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY.

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR.

Purchasers will get a box of Soap at as low a price as the same quality can be purchased in any market; an article warranted to be of the VERY FIRST QUALITY for family and laundry use; an article every family wants and must have; an article worth every cent they pay for it, and, in addition, without the risk or loss of one cent, will share in the liberal dividends to be made.

PURCHASE AT ONCE.

DANFORTH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND
TOILET SOAPS,
GENERAL AGENTS

MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY,
40 MURRAY STREET,
NEW YORK.

BEEBE & COMPANY, HATTERS,

AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,
No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DEC. 3, 1870.

BOOK NOTICES.

LOVE AND THE MASTER PASSION. By Paschal B. Randolph. Published by P. B. Randolph & Co., Boston, Mass.

In this curious and rarely original book the author offers to the public a powerful argument in favor of Love, the great passion that rules the world; and he sets forth its manifold charms and necessities in a perfectly irresistible manner, though with keen wisdom and wonderful tact. No one can even ramble over its fascinating pages without being convinced that for once truth prevails without a cloud to dim its brightness. It may be startling and unusual, but for all that is more valuable. No ambiguous terms bide the author's real meaning, and no attempt is made to call things by other than their strong, reliable English names, and this is one of the many charms the book possesses. The great question that always has and must agitate thinking community is here discussed with philosophic and scientific freedom, and the old, though ever new query, "What is love?" is answered to a nicely. No one need doubt any more, for Dr. Randolph has settled the point to suit every searcher for truth. The Dr. is a Rosicrucian, and thoroughly lives up to his faith, as can plainly be seen in every line of this truly wonderful work. "Love liveth at the foundation of all things" is the motto of his order, and *how to love and what to love* are the lessons he would teach humanity. He says: "Woman makes the man, who, in his turn, does mighty things," and then proves that the mother element is the stronger in every human being. His suggestion, or positive assertion rather, that a *heart woman* will produce a finer and happier piece of mortality than a mere brain woman, is worthy contemplation, and goes far to uphold the old saying that "If the heart is right all is right." This book possesses too many attractions to single out any for a brief review like this, but by applying to the author a copy can be procured, and the pleasant and happy hours a perusal of it must insure will amply repay the small outlay necessary.

The London *News* says:—Marrying and giving in marriage are such characteristic occupations of society that they probably went on within the walls of starving Metz, and we know they are going on within the walls of beleaguered Paris. There is, however, a certain definite relation between the number of marriages and the prosperity of the people. Even Englishmen and women, as a rule, only marry when they have something to marry on, and in hard times they put off their weddings till they are better off. During the long depression of commerce the marriages declined, and it is one proof of reviving trade that during the spring of this year the number of marriages rose as nearly as possible to the usual average. During the quarter ending 30th June there were nearly 10,000 more persons married than in the first months of the year. The number of weddings in April, May and June was 43,491—an average of a little more than 500 a day. Five hundred marriages a day, though they are scattered over the whole surface of England, gives us a tolerably large aggregate of social happiness and comfort. Five hundred new households set up every day gives us a vivid sense of the increase of the nation. Of course, we should have to set over against these several hundreds of households dissolved every day by misfortune, death, emigration and all the influences which disintegrate society.

But there would still remain a large margin, quite large enough to answer the question put every day in every growing city and town in the kingdom:—"Where do the people come from to fill all the new houses?" It is these 5,500 marriages a day, forming 500 new households, which are at once the means and the sign of our national progress.

MESSRS. HALLIBUTT & CO.—After many severe tests that I have given your instruments, I reluctantly pronounce them eminently superior in action, elasticity of touch, and power of tone, to any I have ever used in this or the old country. Another striking feature in both your Grand and Square Pianos (and where others too often fail) is their remaining in tune under the heaviest and most difficult playing, not a string shattering or flattening, and the action remaining so perfect that the performer is enabled at all times to give instantaneous effect to emphatic passages." The above is from the pen of an eminent pianist and teacher. What more need be said in their praise? Warerooms, 927 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The negro preachers of Louisiana, who have a society known as the Christian Republican Association, give a bad account of the reconstructed Government in that State, saying: "The Legislature, at its last regular session, voted away \$1,204,670; at the special ten days' session it voted away \$1,230,707, making \$3,435,377, besides the millions which they gave to the Chattanooga and other railroads, and the expenses of the State Government. If this species of extravagant legislation should continue a few sessions more, all the property in the State of Louisiana would not be sufficient to pay the indebtedness."

MESSRS. HAWKINS & CO. of 15 Whitehall street, are introducing in this country "Cade's Devonshire Crab Apple Champagne Cider," a really delicious and whithal, healthful beverage. It is said to contain no alcohol, but as much carbonic acid as champagne itself, which is attained without the alcohol which result from the change of sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid in ordinary wine or cider.

S. BRENNAN & CO., 66 Broad street, are dealers in the "Calistoga Cognac," one of the very best brands of California brandy, beside all the varieties of California wines and brands of domestic cigars. As this firm makes these articles specialties, purchasers may always be certain of obtaining from them just what they desire, and that, when obtained, it is "the genuine stuff."

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold public meetings at Apollo Hall every Sunday morning and evening. The following talent is engaged for the current season: Thomas Gale Forster, Miss Lizzie Doten, Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, Prof. Wm. Denton and N. Frank White.

E. D. Spear, M. D., 713 Washington St., Boston, Mass., is one of those whose pretensions are not lacking the support of facts. He is one of the most successful practitioners of Boston. With a complete knowledge of medical, pathological and Anatomical science, he adds in a large degree the capacity of personal judgment, which can alone make science useful in practice.

"If I were a Cape Cod fisherman," said Gen. Butler in a recent speech, "and anybody interfered with my rights, I would fight." He wouldn't do anything of the kind. He would attempt to blow up his persecutor with a powder ship, dig a canal around him, or slip round and confiscate his spoons.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Chronicle*:

The Hercules Life Insurance Co., having removed to the new and commodious offices, No. 23 Union Square, about to press its claims for business. The successor to Mr. Mills, as secretary, is the former chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Aaron C. Allen, late of the firm of Lee & Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of leather. Mr. Allen will bring to the duties of his new office a business experience and energy of character which must materially aid the company. Mr. Reymert, the president, and Mr. Allen, express a determination that the "Hercules" shall be a giant in strength as well as in name. Pres't Howard, of the "Excelsior Life," has returned from his Western trip of revision of agencies. President N. D. Morgan, of the North America Life Ins. Co., is expected soon to return from his invasion of England. It is to be hoped he will not return like most invaders, laden with spoils. There have been several "spoils" of policies in the company during his absence.

THE AMERICUS COTERIE.—Third season of the said club at Irving Hall, Monday evening, November 28th. Music by Grasfela. Friends N. B.

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.—Strangers are naturally much more anxious about the cathedral than about anything else—even the ruin of a hundred houses; and to the Minister are their first steps directed. And they are right, for shape and dwelling houses can be readily rebuilt, but what living man could bring back the glories of such an edifice as this masterpiece of Erwin von Steinbach! I was right glad to find that the injuries sustained, though considerable, are not such as cannot be repaired. The cathedral has suffered most at the northwestern corner of the nave. Outside, several of the small, slender columns, and much of the super-delicate tracery that makes the building look, to use Whewell's words, as though it were enclosed in a case of woven stone, are knocked away; while in the window nearest to the wonderful "rose" of the western front there is a terribly ugly rent. The glorious painted glass filling every window of the clerestory, as well as the larger windows of the nave, betrays no end of holes, caused probably, by small splinters which have happily been powerless against stone. Some of the organ pipes have been broken, and the gaudily decorated case is defaced. The absurdly celebrated clock—a mere elaborate mechanical toy, which excites the astonishment of many who fail to appreciate the lovely proportions of the building—is intact. The injury done to the most conspicuous object in the city, indeed, is very much less than could reasonably be expected; and it is manifest that the Germans must have taken immense pains to avoid the historical edifice, the glory of a city which they intended to make their own.

NASH & FULLER'S Dining Rooms, Nos. 39, 40 and 41 Park row, and 147, 149 and 151 Nassau street, is becoming the resort in that part of this city for all who want a good dinner in double-quick time.

Ex-Gov. Curtin says that the earnest effort about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania must meet with the cordial approval, and enlist the positive efforts, of the best men of both parties, for the necessity of thorough reform is painfully apparent to all.

JOHN GAULT'S BILLIARD ROOMS, 69 and 71 Broadway, are the most popular resort for the denizens of Wall street and vicinity. There they find "Phelan's Tables" and pure wines and liquors.

DR. HELMBOLD DINES THE PRESS.

The renowned Dr. Helmbold last night paid a felicitous compliment to the agency through which his wonderful medicines have been heralded to the world, by giving a dinner to the Press at Willard's Hotel. Among those present were Colonel Charles Cornwall, J. R. Young, New York Standard; Colonel Jones, Cliff Warden, W. W. Barr, and J. R. McKee, New York Associated Press; Richard Evans, American Press Association; William P. Copeland, New York Journal of Commerce; W. W. Warden, New York Post; J. N. Burritt, Washington Sunday Herald; George Gideon, Esq.; Colonel Thomas B. Florence, Sunday Gazette; O. K. Harris, Boston Journal; T. B. Connery, Republican; E. Harrington, New York World; D. D. Cone, Philadelphia Ledger; J. R. Noah, Alta California; W. B. Shaw, New York Commercial Advertiser; W. C. MacBride, Chronicle; the representative of the Star, and others.

The dinner was worthy of the man who can afford the luxury of a six-in-hand team, and who has palatial residences at all the watering-places, and a winter palace in New York city. The edibles were of the best, supplied by Sike's famous larder, and the wines were unusually choice, and by the time the good things of the board had been fairly disbursed, the gathering was ripe for that other feast of reason and flow of soul we read about, enlivened by an amount of wit, humor and sentiment as could only be developed by such a conjuncture of journalists, bon vivants and public benefactors.

Dr. Helmbold, the genial and witty host, was, of course, the target of a large amount of complimentary remark, which he bore blushingly, but doubtless with a moderate consciousness of the justice of the panegyrics bestowed upon him. The invincible Doctor was then and there put in the field as the candidate of the press for the Presidency, and it was stoutly maintained that a man who had the brains to make a fortune by the use of printers' ink was the man of all others for them to sustain. It was all very well to talk about generals and statesmen, but give us the man who can invigorate a whole nation by his bracing medicines.

After brilliant speeches by Dr. Helmbold, Colonel Florence, Captain Connery, General Cornwall, Alderman Gideon, Colonel Jones, Messrs. Barr, Warden, Copeland and others, the company adjourned, with three cheers for Dr. Helmbold, and with the hope that the strength of his wonderful Buchu may never grow less.—N. Y. Star.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers street, and foot of Twenty-third street as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers street at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 8:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave Twenty-third street at 1:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and Improved Drawing Room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Ohio. Sleeping Cars will accompany the 8 A. M. train from New York to Buffalo and 7 P. M. train from New York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middlebury and Way, at 8:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 8:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street, 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M., 8:30 and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 A. M., 8:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.). Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street depot, 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 8:45, 9:15 and 10:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, at 8:30 A. M., 12 M.; *1:45, 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillside, from Twenty-third street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M., 12:15, 3:45, 25:15, 5:45 and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 8 A. M., 12 M.; *2:15, 4:15, 5:45, 6 and 8:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 9:15 A. M.; *12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 6:45 and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot at 9:30 A. M.; *1:45, 4:15, 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.; Saturdays only, 12:45, 2:45, 4:15, 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.; Saturdays only, 12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 957 Broadway, 205 Chambers street; 38 Greenwich street; corner 125th street and Third avenue; Harlem; 338 Fulton street, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers street and foot of Twenty-third street, New York; No. 3 Exchange Place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, June 13, WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Sup't 1870. G'l Pass'r Ag't. Daily. *For Hackensack only. *For Piermont and Nyack only.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished
all their
popular stocks of
DRESS GOODS,
at prices lower than ever.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
a large and varied stock of
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
comprising
Derby, Jockey, English Walking Suits, &c.
Also
Velveteen and Cloth Dress Suits, Overcoats,
at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions
to their stock of
ENGLISH FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
at \$1 75 per yard.

Elegant New Design
BODY BRUSSELS,
At \$2 per yard.

CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Extra Quality,
\$1 25 per yard.

PARIS MOQUETTES,
Choice Designs,
Reduced to \$3 and \$3 50 per yard.
Formerly \$5.

ALL-WOOL YARD-WIDE INGRAINS,
Bright Colors, Handsome Patterns,
85c. and \$1 per yard.

Splendid Stock
of
AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
the sale of which in this city is confined
to them.

Price \$3 and \$3 50 per yard.

Customers, strangers and the residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
very large additions to
their stock of

CLOAKS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES,
MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
&c. &c.

The most celebrated Cloak Velvets,
Confined Styles,
at unprecedent bargains,
consequent on purchases made in
Lyons and other centres of manufacture,
at panic prices.

For the convenience of customers, the above are on exhibition in the section of the main floor next to the corner of Tenth street.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21,
an important purchase of
RICH PLAIN SILKS,

27 inches wide
(known as Unwatered Moire Antique)
representing in value \$100,000,
at \$4 and \$4 50 per yard, the same having been sold at
\$6 and \$6 50 per yard.

Special attention is invited to these goods for
holiday presents.

A large assortment of
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILK,
at 7c. per yard.

PLAID JAPANESE SILKS,
high colors,
75c. per yard.

3 CASES FANCY SILKS,
various styles, fresh goods. \$1 per yard.

5 CASES DRESS SILK,
nice quality, \$2 per yard.

A Large Quantity of Bonnets, Black Silks,

\$2 75 and \$3 per yard.

Real Irish Poplins, new, \$2 per yard.

A full line of Irish Tartan Poplins, in 25 different
clans.

American Black Silks, guaranteed to wear well,
\$2 per yard.

Forming in all respects the most attractive stock they
have ever offered.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

having decided to close out
their stock of

LADIES' STREET SUITS AND EVENING
DRESSES, HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
comprising the most elegant and extensive variety
in this city,
invite the examination of the same by their
customers, strangers, and the residents
of the neighboring cities,
assuring them that in
price, quality, elegance and
neatness of finish,
they cannot be excelled.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.